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Established 1887

150 Red Rockets Kill 75, Hurt 160 In Phnom Penh

By Fox Butterfield

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, March 21 (UPI)—Communist gunners fired at least 150 rockets into Phnom Penh last night, killing an estimated 75 persons and wounding more than 160 in the biggest enemy attack of the war on the Cambodian capital.

A Viet Cong sapper group of 30 men also attacked the Cambodian national radio station, damaging several of the transmitters and killing 25 guards.

A Viet Cong body was found this morning at the radio station, the only known enemy casualty.

The rocket attack, which lasted from 1:30 a.m. until 3:15 a.m., spread extensive fires in the Tuol Kork section of the city, near Phnom Penh University, leaving several hundred people homeless. Other rockets fell throughout the city, in the Tuol Kork market, beside the national stadium, and at the airport.

It was the first Communist attack on Phnom Penh since December. Cambodian military sources said enemy gunners fired their 120-mm rockets from three directions on the city.

ITT Reports Discovery of 'Real' Memo

Columnist Published A Fraud, Firm Says

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—The introduction of a second memorandum from International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. lobbyist Mrs. Dita D. Beard and strong indications of the existence of a third memo, both concerning the company's connection with the financing of the 1972 Republican National Convention, added further complexity today to the already tangled ITT controversy.

This latest turn in the case came last night when ITT released the second memorandum, which it billed as the "genuine" memo and as proof that the original memo, which linked the settlement of a billion-dollar federal anti-trust suit against ITT with a pledge by an ITT subsidiary of at least \$200,000 to defray the costs of the convention, was a forgery.

The first memorandum was published three weeks ago by columnist Jack Anderson, who also accused former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, the man nominated to be his successor, Richard G. Kleindienst, and other high administration officials of involvement in the deal.

The new memo, made public by the head of ITT's Washington office, William P. Merriam, is a general review of Mrs. Beard's lobbying activity and makes no mention of the anti-trust case.

Barely Mentioned
The document, dated June 25, 1971—the same date as the Anderson memo—mentions the convention in only one paragraph and refers to the underwriting arrangements as a possibility rather than as a fact.

According to Mr. Merriam, this "flatly contradicts the allegations that prior to this date a deal had been made to bring the convention to San Diego and to settle the anti-trust case in return for ITT's support of the convention."

The new memorandum was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Chinese Team Sets April 10 Visit to U.S.

DETROIT, March 21 (UPI)—Twenty table-tennis players from the People's Republic of China will begin a two-week visit to the United States April 10, the U.S. Table Tennis Association said today.

The Chinese players will make their trip a year after the visit of the U.S. table-tennis team made to China last April, as the first official American visitors to China in 20 years.

Premier of Greece Takes Over the Role of Regent, Too

A U.S.-Style Regime Is Evoked, With Papadopoulos as President

By Mario Modiano

ATHENS, March 21 (UPI)—Premier George Papadopoulos was sworn in today as regent of Greece, combining the nation's highest formal office with the premiership in a surprise move that invested him with presidential powers.

Gen. George Zolotas, who was made regent on Dec. 13, 1967, when young King Constantine fled the country after an abortive bid to unseat the ruling military junta, was summarily dismissed today.

The 62-year-old general was publicly accused of obstructing the regime's legislative work by refusing to sign a decree increasing the police force and the fire brigade. However this was seen here as a pretext for the ouster to make room for Mr. Papadopoulos.

Sources said ex-Col. Papadopoulos, who masterminded the 1967 military coup, in taking over the regency was making the first conservative step in a long-term plan to end the Greek monarchy in favor of a U.S.-style presidential republic—with himself as first president.

A cabinet decree, signed by Mr. Papadopoulos and his 17 ministers, appointed Mr. Papadopoulos as regent "to exercise the royal authority in the name of the king" while continuing as premier as well as minister of foreign affairs and defense.

He took the oath of regent before Archbishop Ieronymos, head of the Orthodox Church of Greece, in the large cabinet room, just above his own premier's office in the ochre-colored "Old Palace" building which dominates Athens's Constitution Square.

The oath-taking ceremony was attended by all cabinet ministers, led by Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos and Nikolaos Makarezos, the premier's closest partners in the original coup. According to today's decree, it was the two deputy premiers, who "recommended the change."

Regime news media emphasized that the ceremony was also attended by Armed Forces Chief Gen. Odysseus Angelis to attest, no doubt, that the change also had the army's blessing.



BUDGET BOX—Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber leaving No. 11 Downing Street yesterday with the traditional budget box to present the Conservative government's budget proposals to Parliament.

Nixon Says Turks Pledge War on Drugs

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—President Nixon said today after a meeting with Turkey's premier that the visiting leader pledged a total commitment by his country to stamp out cultivation of opium poppies.

Mr. Nixon met for more than an hour and a half with Premier Nihat Erim in the White House Oval Office. The President later related that Mr. Erim told him:

"The present Turkish government is totally committed to stopping all growing of the opium poppy and also to stop smuggling through Turkey of narcotics that could contribute to the problem in the United States."

In welcoming Mr. Erim to the White House today, Mr. Nixon noted that the premier's visit falls about midway between the President's trips to China and the Soviet Union.

"At a time when we seek better relations with those who have been our adversaries, we will not forget those who have been and are our friends," Mr. Nixon said.

Later, Mr. Nixon signed legislation launching a coordinated federal attack on drug addiction, and bluntly told government bureaucrats to cooperate fully or "heads will roll."

Mr. Nixon told about 150 members of Congress and federal officials at the signing ceremony that "we are having some success" in the war on drugs.

But he said a coordinated federal effort was mandatory and that unless the bureaucrats cooperate, fully "heads will roll."

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Injuries Minor in IRA Explosions 4 Bombs Hurt 25 in Londonderry

BELFAST, March 21 (UPI)—Bombs exploded in booby-trapped automobiles today for the second time in 24 hours, wrecking downtown shops and offices in another major Northern Ireland city.

Today's blasts in Londonderry, three in the morning and a fourth in the afternoon, claimed far fewer victims than the six dead and 146 injured in yesterday's bombing in a Belfast shopping street. A British Army spokesman said 25 persons were treated today for minor cuts and bruises.

The blasts came on the eve of talks in London at which Britain is expected to present its political peace package for Northern Ireland to Ulster Prime Minister Brian Faulkner.

The spokesman said the three bombs went off in mid-morning "within just a few minutes of each other." The first, outside the main railway station, did little damage. Moments later, charges exploded by the army at 100 pounds each exploded in cars parked in Carlisle Road and Shipquai Street, at the city center.

The Shipquai Street blast wrecked four shops and damaged every building on the block, the spokesman said. It was powerful enough to hurl fragments of metal 90 feet in the air, centing the clock face in the tower of the Guildhall, Londonderry's city hall.

The fourth explosion later in the afternoon blasted shops in Starand Road, about 800 yards from the site of the morning bombs. This bomb also was hidden in a booby-trapped car.

In each of the four cases the militant Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army telephoned in advance, giving the police a chance to evacuate the areas.

Yesterday in Belfast it was not that way. The blast was in a street, full of shoppers evacuated from a nearby area after a bomb call.

The IRA's politically-oriented Official wing disclaimed responsibility for that explosion. But the Provisionals have remained silent, except to acknowledge the killing in Londonderry yesterday of a 19-year-old British soldier.

Gun Battle Reported
A Provisional statement Monday evening termed the sniper shooting "retaliation for the murder" of civilians by troops.

Also in Londonderry, British troops fought a two-hour gun battle today with at least 20 gunmen across open land near a Roman Catholic housing development, an army spokesman said. No casualties were reported.

In London, the British government has completed its political peace package for Ulster, and if Mr. Faulkner approves it quickly, the government hopes to unveil it before the end of the week, government sources said.

If he insists on consulting his own government, publication may be delayed until next week, the sources added.

7 Million Workers Join Strike in Italy

ROME, March 21 (UPI)—Seven million farm and industrial workers walked out today in a strike barely noticed by the man in the street. But motorists were more concerned by refinery and filling station strikes which may cause an Easter season gasoline shortage.

Two of Italy's poorest and most unemployment-prone groups, farmhands and construction workers, spearheaded today's strikes.

About 1.7 million farmhands staged their fifth 24-hour strike in four months to press demands for a new contract. Their demands included a request for a minimum daily wage of \$4.72. Farm workers in 30 of Italy's 84 provinces now make less than that.

Other demands included a 40-hour work week instead of the current 42-hour week, and guarantees against dismissal. Farmhands currently are hired for two-month periods with no guarantee of prolongation of employment.

Labor unions called out 5.5 million construction and industry workers in sympathy with the farmhands.

The construction workers, who have grievances of their own over pay, work accidents and unemployment, made it a 24-hour strike. Newspaper printers and chemical, textile, metal and food canning workers joined for periods ranging from two to four hours.

Smaller Groups
Most Italians were not affected by the strikes, apart from traffic jams caused by strikers' marches in Rome, Milan, Naples and a dozen other cities. However, strikes by two smaller

Tories Slice Tax By \$3.1 Billion to Revive Economy

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, March 21 (UPI)—Britain's Conservative government swallowed a big swig of Keynesian medicine today, announcing tax cuts of \$3.1 billion to revive the sluggish economy.

The measures were disclosed by Anthony Barber, the chancellor of the exchequer, in the annual budget speech, a ritual that kept him on his feet for two hours and seven minutes.

The bulk of the tax cut, about \$2.5 billion worth, will go to bottom bracket taxpayers. Direct tax relief for business, traditionally the Tory party's best friend, is very small.

Mr. Barber said the aim of all this is "to help British industry to modernize" as the country faces stiffer competition from its Common Market colleagues.

That is the language conservatives like to hear. But in fact the government has adopted a liberal strategy, helping business by increasing consumer demand.

The biggest tax cut slices about \$350 million from incomes subject to tax, raising the exemption for single persons to about \$1,200 and for couples to \$1,500. This, said Mr. Barber, would take some 2,750,000 persons off the tax rolls entirely. The remaining 21,000,000 taxpayers would save, he said, about \$1 a week.

Because the Tories hold a clear majority in the House of Commons, there is practically no chance of Parliament upsetting the government's plans. Thus the tax relief will show up in pay checks as early as May 4.

Spending Plans
Under the peculiar system in vogue here, the "budget" speech makes no mention of government spending plans. They were announced separately, back in December, and also call for a hefty stimulus.

The combined tax cuts and spending increases for the budget year beginning April 1 amount to roughly \$9 billion, an enormous boost in view of the fact that Britain's economy is about a tenth that of the United States.

All this, the government hopes, will expand its yearly growth in output to a rate of 5 percent. This is an ambitious goal since growth has been running at just a shade over 1 percent for the past two years. The government apparently felt it had to go for broke, especially since unemployment has been rising steadily for 16 months and is now hovering near the one million level.

Thus, the regime of Prime Minister Edward Heath, in power since June, 1970, has faithfully followed the economic path of President Nixon. First, it tried deflation, then some inflationary nibbles and today a huge inflationary boost. If the pattern holds, the next step here will be price and wage controls, euphemistically called "incomes policy" in Europe, to restrain the inflation touched off by the latest moves.

Electoral Popularity
By concentrating tax relief in the bottom brackets, the government also appears to be aiming at maximizing its electoral popularity. To drive that point home, it also chopped off about \$250 million from sales taxes. The new top rate of 25 percent will slice about \$80 million from the levy on a \$2,000 car and nearly \$20 million from a \$650 color TV.

Business will benefit most from a new rule allowing it to deduct from taxable income the entire cost of plant and machinery in one year. The depreciation allowance here was already 8 percent; this raises it to 100 percent.

As a further measure of its freedom from doctrinaire ideology, the government promised to put before Parliament a "negative" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Informal Talks
There was a deadlock, despite the fact that the French and German ministers had had a confidential and informal discussion the night before.

It was at this point that Mr. Ertl started his colleagues by announcing that he would have to have immediate face-to-face consultation with Chancellor Brandt.

From the start of this week's talks, it was clear that the French attitude had changed sharply from the one they had taken earlier. Michel Comtet, French Agricultural Minister, went out (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Labor Backs Farmhands

groups—refinery and filling station workers—caused greater concern.

About 20,000 workers of private oil companies were in the second day of a 72-hour strike, the latest in a series which has reduced gasoline stocks in many refineries to a minimum.

Gasoline station attendants, demanding more money and shorter hours, called a new three-day strike starting at 9 p.m. today. Although one of the distributors' three labor unions refused to join the strike call, labor experts said it was likely to be more effective than previous strikes, which sharply reduced the number of open filling stations.

The refinery strike also threatened to affect the cement industry, which is 95 percent powered by fuel oil. A number of cement plants reported their fuel stocks running out.

Most Italians were not affected by the strikes, apart from traffic jams caused by strikers' marches in Rome, Milan, Naples and a dozen other cities. However, strikes by two smaller

groups—refinery and filling station workers—caused greater concern.

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Before Nixon's Moscow Trip

U.S. Aides See Moderation, Realism in Brezhnev Speech

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The State Department today declined to say that Soviet foreign minister Leonid Brezhnev indicated in his foreign-policy speech yesterday that Russia was willing to exercise the self-restraint which the United States feels is necessary to improve East-West relations.

But at the White House, President's Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said, "The view of Mr. Brezhnev's statement as generally moderate and a positive statement on U.S.-Soviet relations."

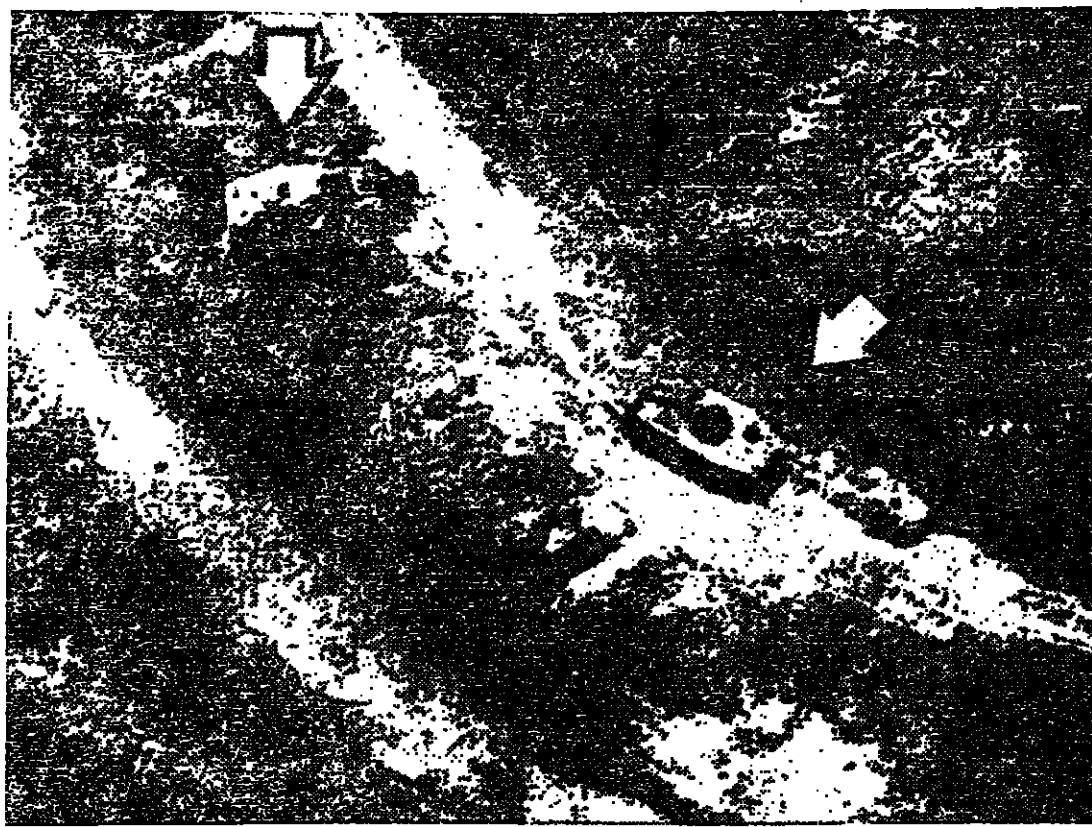
State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray 2d said that the U.S. administration "is obviously pleased to note that the Soviet Union is preparing for the forthcoming Nixon summit discussions in Moscow on a business-like and realistic basis."

Obviously choosing his words carefully, Mr. Bray said that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union should be expected to sacrifice basic interests during President Nixon's May visit to the Russian capital.

"On the other hand," the spokesman continued, "we would expect both governments to exercise self-restraint in their foreign policies and activities."

When asked if he saw Mr. Brezhnev's speech as indicating such self-restraint, Mr. Bray answered: "I wouldn't want to give you an overall characterization."

Mr. Bray said that an example



AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE—Two Viet PT76 tanks (arrows) and a truck were damaged by U.S. Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers recently near Tehephone, Laos. Tank in center lost its 76mm turret gun. They were among five destroyed and six damaged that day by U.S. bombers. Photo was released by U.S. Department of Defense.

75 Die in Shelling of Phnom Penh

(Continued from Page 1)

engines and ambulances tore through the city's streets to collect newly found wounded and douse fires.

Military officials said it was the worst rocket and mortar attack against any city in Indochina in the war, although there have been heavier ground attacks against other cities.

Fighting was also reported today near the town of Tak Kham, 12 miles southeast of Phnom Penh. The Cambodian command said a force of between 500 and 1,000 Communist troops was moving toward the capital.

In Vietnam, Viet Cong commandos attacked a major supply depot at Tay Ninh, 50 miles northwest of Saigon, and raided a military base near Qui Nhon, 250 miles northeast of the capital.

fenders, have suffered serious losses, but casualty figures were not available.

Thai-Lao irregulars yesterday afternoon recaptured a helicopter pad code-named "Charlie Charlie" near the northwest end of Skyline Ridge after a full day of close combat, the sources said.

Ten North Vietnamese soldiers were killed in an unsuccessful attack against another helicopter pad about 1 1/2 miles southeast of Long Cheng, the sources added.

Long Cheng, 78 miles northeast

of Vientiane, is considered the most important base in northern Laos. Until it was threatened with capture last December it was the headquarters of clandestine U.S. Central Intelligence Agency operations and a refugee center for some 30,000 displaced Lao tribesmen. It continues to serve as headquarters for Mao Gen. Vang Pao's clandestine army.

Because of heavy losses suffered by the Lao, American officials said, most of Long Cheng's defenders are now Thai and Lao irregulars, financed, trained, and advised by the CIA.

German Angered Over Shift By French at EEC Farm Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

of his way to minimize the previous week's consensus on the two preconditions on which the six thought they were agreed—the method of financing the modernization policy and the suppression of compensatory charges.

He indicated that the French government believed that there should be a time limit, probably three years, for border taxes. All the other countries and Germany in particular thought that it had been agreed that they should be allowed to continue indefinitely.

Mr. Ertl said that he like everyone else believed in compromise during any Common Market negotiations.

There was intense speculation about why the French minister had seemingly changed his mind.

Just after midnight, the French agricultural minister said that there was no basic change in the situation and that he would be going to Paris this morning to have consultations with his colleagues.

He will be returning to Brussels later in the day. But it was clear that after a day of crisis, there had been no basic change in the Franco-German deadlock.

Mr. Cointat said that the negotiations had been "very hard" and that, if no agreement was reached by Thursday, the agricultural ministers would have to meet again next Monday to thrash out a solution.

On the other hand, there was satisfaction that the foreign and finance ministers were able today to formalize the first step toward an EEC economic and monetary union.

They agreed that a start should be made on narrowing the margin

within which any currency can vary its parity with any other and expressed the hope that they could reduce this margin from the present 4.5 percent to 2.5 percent by the beginning of July or even earlier.

It was also accepted by each of the six that a group of senior officials from all the governments would form a committee to coordinate short-term economic policies.

Meanwhile, Sicco Mansholt, of the Netherlands, officially took over as president of the EEC Commission today and pledged to do all that he could to insure that the right decisions were made before the community is enlarged next year.

Mr. Mansholt, 63, succeeds Franco Maria Malafatti, who earlier today officially handed in his resignation as head of the EEC's top policy-making body. He is leaving to campaign in the Italian general elections in May.

Irish Referendum

DUBLIN, March 21 (AP)—The Irish Republic will vote in a nationwide referendum in May on whether the country should join the European Common Market, Premier Jack Lynch told Parliament today.

Heart Recipient Well

PALO ALTO, Calif., March 21 (UPI)—Stanford University Hospital's 41st heart transplant patient is in satisfactory condition, a hospital spokesman said today.

The patient, described as a 51-year-old California man, was operated on last Friday by a surgical team headed by Dr. Norman Shumway.

The magazine said Mr. Steward squelched an investigation of reports that illegal political contributions were being funneled through a company controlled by financier C. Arnold Smith, whom the magazine identified as a friend and financial supporter of President Nixon. It also said Mr. Steward was appointed by Mr. Nixon on Mr. Smith's recommendation.

Mr. Steward said in an interview that the charges were a reshuffle of similar allegations made more than a year ago in the Street Journal, an underground paper in San Diego.

The charges "were thoroughly investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at my request," the attorney said.

Cleared by Kleindienst

He said Richard Kleindienst, then deputy U.S. attorney general and now acting attorney general, issued a statement on the FBI report Feb. 18, 1971, saying, "I have evaluated the matter and determined there has been no wrongdoing." The Justice Department considers this matter closed, and Mr. Steward will continue to serve as the U.S. district attorney for the Southern District of California with the full confidence of the attorney general.

After reading that quotation, Mr. Steward said, "I have been

In Anderson Column

ITT-CIA Link on Chile Asserted

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—Jack Anderson's syndicated column, said today that the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., working closely with the CIA, attempted to stop the election of President Salvador Allende in Chile in 1970.

He said the effort was outlined in a memo dated 1969, and documents he had obtained from ITT's files. Some ITT investments are now directed by the Chilean government.

A spokesman for ITT described the column as "without foundation in fact." The spokesman said, "ITT has never intervened or interfered in the internal affairs of Chile in any way. As a matter of fact, a close reading of the Anderson column discloses he does not even make the allegation that ITT ever took any such action."

"On the contrary," he said, "ITT's companies in Chile have continued to play a useful role in the Chilean economy."

Memorandums made public by Mr. Anderson started the current investigation by a Senate committee of the relationship between the company's contribution to the Republican National Committee and the quashing of three anti-trust suits against the company.

Memorandum to McCone

Mr. Anderson reported that William R. Merriam, vice-president in charge of ITT's Washington office, wrote a memorandum to another director, John McCone, a former head of the CIA, describing a meeting between Mr. Merriam and a CIA source.

Mr. Anderson said the memorandum stated that the source was "still very pessimistic about defeating Allende" but that "approaches continue to be made to select members of the armed forces in an attempt to have them lead some sort of uprising—no success to date."

Mr. Merriam complained in the document that "practically no progress has been made in trying to get American business to cooperate in some way so as to bring on economic chaos."

Mr. Anderson said the plot he had detailed in a confidential letter to ITT president Harold S. Gensem from another of the firm's vice-presidents, E. J. Gerity, the Associated Press reported.

"Drag Their Feet"

Mr. Anderson said Mr. Gerity's description showed the plot called for banks to refuse or delay renewal of credit. "Companies should drag their feet in sending money, making deliveries, in shipping spare parts, etc.," the memo said, further suggesting pressure to close savings-and-loan companies in Chile that were reported to be in trouble and withdrawal of all technical help and refusal to promise any future "compensation."

Mr. Anderson said the memo said, "Companies should close their doors," the message said.

"A list of companies was provided, and it was suggested that we approach them as indicated. I was told that all of the companies involved, ours alone had been responsive and understood the problem."

Mr. Allende was elected president of Chile on Oct. 24, 1970. Mr. Anderson said the documents he possessed were dated Sept. 29, and Sept. 30 and Oct. 9, 1970.

The ITT spokesman said: "ITT's telecommunication factory in Chile remains in operation, furnishing much needed equipment to the Chile Telephone Co. Supplies and financing for the factory have been made continuously available. Two Sheraton hotels in Santiago are continuing to make their contributions to Chilean tourism."

"Despite the intervention of the Chile Telephone Co., ITT is continuing to play a constructive role in Chile. Negotiations are in progress with the Chilean government regarding compensation to be paid for ITT's interest in the Chile Telephone Co. Meanwhile, the employees of the

Chile Telephone Co. have continued to provide uninterrupted service to the people of Chile.

"ITT has been—and continues to be—a good corporate citizen in Chile, as well as in all other countries where it has operations."

Last fall, he said, the government in Chile appointed managers to run the phone company and the directory company.

ITT, although it still retains title to the two operations, receives no revenues, he said.

It collected more than \$100 million in insurance benefits from Overseas Private Investors Corp., a privately run U.S. government insurance company, the spokesman said, indicating that the giant corporation had given up hope of regaining control of the two Chilean operations.

ITT Reports It Has Found 'Real' Memo by Lobbyist

(Continued from Page 1)

released along with three affidavits, one from Mr. Merriam, one from Mrs. Susan Lichtman, and one from ITT security officer Russell J. Tagliarini, who met with Mrs. Lichtman on March 2 to discuss her part in the case.

Mr. Merriam's affidavit stated that the second memo was found in a file in New York "less than two days ago."

However, Mrs. Lichtman's sworn statements contained evidence that appeared to cast some doubt on the authenticity of the company's "genuine" memo.

In them, she confirmed the authenticity of more than half of Mr. Anderson's version of the memo while making no reference at all to the ITT version.

Memo Recalled

In her affidavit, Mrs. Beard's former secretary stated:

"I do recall typing, during my employment, a memorandum having to do with the San Diego convention."

I have carefully examined and re-examined the attached copy of a memorandum dated June 23, 1971 (the Anderson version), and do not recognize it as a memorandum which I typed. I am sure that had I typed it I would have remembered the sentences which I have bracketed and initialed because of the implications contained in them."

But Mrs. Lichtman added, she could "definitely recall typing a memorandum containing some of the passages" in the Anderson memo.

The two parts that the former secretary said she did not type included the passages referring to the link between the anti-trust settlement and the convention pledge, and referring to Mr. Mitchell providing secret help in the deal.

Portions of the memo Mrs. Lichtman did remember typing included passages claiming that Mr. Mitchell and other highly placed Republicans knew at least by June 23 about the convention pledge.

Mr. Mitchell, in sworn testimony, has denied having any

advance knowledge of the convention arrangements or ITT's promise to support them.

By confirming parts of the Anderson memo, Mrs. Lichtman raised the possibility of another, third, version of the memorandum. Early today, an ITT spokesman said that the company was deferring to the secretary's memory and under questioning retracted the "genuine" claim for the second memo.

The spokesman acknowledged that a third memorandum was apparently involved in the case but that it could not be found.

Later in the day, Mr. Anderson, commenting on the most recent turn of events, said:

"The memo we published—and I want to stress that we authenticated it very carefully—was stamped 'personal and confidential' and wound up with the admonition: 'Please destroy this, huh?'"

"They, ITT, keep coming up with these last-minute surprises which contradict their own sworn testimony until they are no longer worthy of belief."

Meanwhile, the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, told newsmen that it was "imperative" that the Judiciary Committee continue its investigation of the ITT settlement in light of the new documents that have been released.

He declared that a Senate vote on the nomination of Mr. Kleindienst as attorney general would not take place "until the committee has rendered its judgment."

The committee has yet to hear Mrs. Beard and some other witnesses, and in light of the new memos, may want to call Mrs. Lichtman and recall ITT president Harold S. Gensem and Mr. Mitchell.

In another development today, Mrs. Beard's doctors said that she may be released from a Denver hospital this weekend.

Kidnappers Seize Italian President Of Fiat Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, March 21 (AP)—Italian industrialist Orlando Sallustro, president of Fiat Argentina, was kidnapped today by leftist guerrillas, company sources said.

They reported that Mr. Sallustro, 56, was seized as he left his house in the exclusive suburb of Palermo to go to his office in downtown Buenos Aires.

His chauffeur, Jose Fuentes, 46, was shot and wounded by the kidnappers when he sought to escape.

According to company officials, there were several men and one woman in the group that forced Mr. Sallustro into a pickup truck and drove away.

Fiat Argentina is a wholly owned subsidiary of Italy's Fiat car manufacturing company.

WEATHER

| ALGARVE | 13 | 55 | Partly cloudy |
|---------------|----|----|---------------|
| AMSTERDAM | 17 | 63 | Sunny |
| ANTWERP | 17 | 63 | Sunny |
| ATHENS | 17 | 63 | Sunny |
| BERLIN | 18 | 61 | Partly cloudy |
| BIRMINGHAM | 15 | 54 | Sunny |
| BOSWORTH | 13 | 54 | Sunny |
| BUDAPEST | 18 | 64 | Sunny |
| BURTON | 15 | 54 | Sunny |
| CARLSRUHE | 13 | 58 | Sunny |
| CASABLANCA | 16 | 61 | Sunny |
| COPENHAGEN | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 16 | 61 | Overcast |
| DUBLIN | 10 | 50 | Partly cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 16 | 61 | Partly cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 17 | 63 | Sunny |
| GENEVA | 15 | 54 | Sunny |
| HELSINKI | 2 | 36 | Partly cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | 9 | 48 | Sunny |
| LAS PALMAS | 19 | 68 | Sunny |
| LISBON | 14 | 57 | Partly cloudy |
| LONDON | 14 | 57 | Sunny |
| MADRID | 12 | 54 | Partly cloudy |
| MILAN | 16 | 61 | Partly cloudy |
| MONTREAL | 3 | 38 | Sunny |
| MOSCOW | 7 | 45 | Sunny |
| MUNICH | 16 | 61 | Sunny |
| NEW YORK | 11 | 52 | Sunny |
| NICE | 14 | 57 | Partly cloudy |
| OSLO | 1 | 34 | Unusable |
| PARIS | 14 | 57 | Partly cloudy |
| PRAGUE | 13 | 58 | Partly cloudy |
| ROME | 13 | 58 | Partly cloudy |
| STOCKHOLM | 13 | 58 | Partly cloudy |
| TRIESTE | 16 | 61 | Sunny |
| TURIN | 15 | 58 | Sunny |
| VENICE | 13 | 58 | Partly cloudy |
| WARSZAWA | 12 | 51 | Partly cloudy |
| WASHINGTON | 12 | 58 | Cloudy |
| ZURICH | 14 | 57 | Sunny |

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1 PM GMT, others at 12 PM GMT)

U.S. NATO Envoy Will Visit Spain On Trade Mission

BRUSSELS, March 21 (AP)—David Kennedy, President Nixon's new envoy to the North Atlantic Alliance arrived at its Brussels headquarters today and announced that he is going to Spain "immediately" on a trade mission.

An aide said that he would leave Thursday for the U.S. and that U.S. manufacturers have been complaining about growing imports of shoes from Spain. Mr. Kennedy, a former secretary of the Treasury, told reporters at L'Espresso Airport:

"President Nixon made it clear in putting me here with cabinet rank that he was showing his interest in the alliance and in strengthening ties in Europe."

He did not discuss his trip to Spain except to say that it had to do with trade relations. Spain does not belong to the alliance, The United States considers that it should belong to the alliance but many European members are opposed because of the relations of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government with Nazi Germany in World War II.

U.S. Plans to Aid Industry In Romania and Yugoslavia

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corp. has extended its programs to underwrite industrial development to Yugoslavia and Romania—the first time the agency's aid has been approved for Communist countries, the White House said today.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler made the announcement as President Nixon prepared to meet with the Romanian vice-president, Manea Manescu, who is in the United States conferring with businessmen in his role as chairman of the Romanian Economic Council.

The action, approved by Mr. Nixon last Thursday, "means American firms will be encouraged to engage in joint ventures in both countries," Mr. Ziegler said.

CPIC, established since Mr. Nixon took office, guarantees and insures private investments in overseas ventures.

Mr. Ziegler said the CPIC action "will be a specific commitment to our cordial relations with Yugoslavia." Expansion of these relations was discussed when Mr. Nixon met last year with Yugoslav leader Marshal Tito.

Tories Cut Tax \$3.1 Billion To Spur Sluggish Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

five income tax, a subsidy to lift the impoverished to a guaranteed level. Mr. Barber said his advisers have worked one out and he hopes to see it enacted before the life of the current Parliament expires.

Mr. Barber made plain he had no time for those who argue that faster economic growth will damage the quality of life. "The main threat to the quality of life in this country," he said, "has come from the inadequacy of real incomes, from social problems such as unemployment and from those consequences of slow growth such as the persistence of bad schools."

Yugoslav Smallpox Death

BELGRADE, March 21 (AP)—One person has died of smallpox, eight others are in an infectious diseases hospital and four suspects are in quarantine in Yugoslavia, the Ministry of Social Labor said today. The outbreak, the first in Yugoslavia in 40 years, was attributed to pilgrims returning from Mecca in Saudi Arabia. Medical teams are inoculating the population of those villages in which the disease was reported.

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Rail Offer Rejected

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—Union chiefs rejected a new offer of up to 15 percent more pay for railroad men today and told the state-owned management to find more money.

The new proposal came after two weeks of tough bargaining that saw British Rail, which has forecast a deficit this year of £20 million, raise its offer from 7 3/4 percent.

The new offer would add £30.8 million to British Rail's annual wage bill.

Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, shrugged it off as "juggling with figures." But the union bosses ruled out any immediate threat of a strike.

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fter Reading 'Fine Print'

Humphrey, in Shift, Opposes Nixon's Anti-Busing Program

By Walter Rugaber

MILWAUKEE, March 21 (NYT).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey called sharply yesterday from a generally favorable position on President Nixon's proposal to limit the busing of schoolchildren.

I say his plan is insufficient, said Mr. Humphrey, who said that American people and Congress are not ready to accept the "fine print" of this nation's busing program.

Mr. Humphrey, who had applauded President Nixon for having "finally" moved to follow the lead of those in the Congress who for several months have been dilatory in working toward finding a constructive solution to this difficult problem.

In a speech prepared for delivery during a campaign stop here, Mr. Humphrey, a leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, said: "When we read the fine print of this constitutional amendment, the President's initiative is far from quick."

Mr. Nixon, in a television address Thursday night and in a detailed message to Congress the next day, called for at least a temporary end to new anti-busing and limits the amount of busing that will be required in the future.

Mr. Humphrey's initial reaction, outlined during a news conference in Detroit, was widely noted over the weekend. It startled some observers because his close association with many civil rights efforts.

Mr. Humphrey yesterday criticized the administration's "fine print" on two main points. First, he said, the \$3.5 billion authorized by Mr. Nixon to improve schools is simply a transfer of funds already authorized or to be voted by Congress.

Second, he went on, the "fine print" on busing proposed by the President goes too far. He said that the President is launching a "busing" program that is "unfair" and "unjust."

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Let's not get hung up on busing," he said. "Let's not get misled with the thought that racial balance is achieved through some kind of mathematical formula," the senator continued. "We don't believe in quota systems."

Nixon Black Aides Doubt. WASHINGTON, March 21 (WP).—The Nixon administration's top black officials said yesterday that "grave constitutional questions" lurk within the President's proposals to curb racial busing of public-school students.

The 40-member Council of Black Appointees of the administration said "serious problems are raised" by the legislation President Nixon proposed to Congress last Thursday.

Without amplifying, the council said in a press statement: "Grave constitutional questions lurk within the President's proposals to curb racial busing of public-school students."

The council's statement came near charges by some black and civil rights leaders that the Nixon proposals are unconstitutional and would force a rollback in school desegregation.

The constitutionality of one of Mr. Nixon's proposals, to suspend future court busing orders until July 1, 1973, was defended yesterday by Senate Minority Leader Hubert H. Humphrey.

Sen. Scott withold judgment on the constitutionality of the President's second proposal, a bill which would establish long-range desegregation guidelines for public schools. Some critics contend that the guidelines could reverse much of what has occurred in the South since 1964.

Mr. Nixon's proposal, to suspend future court busing orders until July 1, 1973, was defended yesterday by Senate Minority Leader Hubert H. Humphrey.

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SAFETY BUMPS—Secretary of Transportation John Volpe sitting on bumper of experimental car, built under contract for the federal government, during demonstration Monday in Washington. He said the two cars equipped with special bumpers are examples of the modern automotive technology and engineering know-how.

U.S. Safety Tests Will Crash Three Cars Worth \$6 Million

By Jack Eisen

WASHINGTON, March 21 (WP).—Three experimental automobiles, stuffed with padding and equipped with every safety feature their builders could devise, were delivered yesterday for testing by the Department of Transportation.

Among other things, the three automobiles—estimated to cost \$6 million—will be smashed into

a solid barrier at 50 miles an hour to see what happens to them and their occupants.

The scene yesterday in the courtyard of the department's headquarters was less spectacular. Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe and others drove the cars around, gingerly dodging benches, spectators and concrete planters filled with budding rhododendrons.

Two of the cars were designed and built by AMF, Inc., and Fairchild Industries. The third was produced by the General Motors Corp. for a token \$1. A fourth, from Ford Motor Co., also costing \$1, is scheduled for December delivery.

The cars have heavy impact-absorbing bumpers with flat surfaces. Missing was the ship's prow styling that is Detroit's current fad.

The bumper of the Fairchild car extends a foot from the vehicle's body. It adds an extra "cushion."

The AMF car design is based upon a high-strength steel framework, designed to withstand impact from any direction. GM stresses an energy-absorbing strain with high-strength roof supports.

All the cars utilize air bags, which inflate on impact to protect occupants of both front and rear seats from injuries. There are no seat belts.

The AMF and Fairchild vehicles use mirror-periscopes with wide panoramas in place of rearview mirrors. To a passenger, especially a tall or hefty one, the padding and contoured shape of the rear seats in all three cars make him feel cramped.

However, Mr. Volpe and Douglas W. Toms, administrator of the department's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, stressed that none of the cars will be produced in its experimental form.

Neither, they said, the ideas which the cars contain—together with the ideas to be incorporated into foreign "safety cars"—will be selectively placed into this nation's car safety standards.

The ideas' selection will depend heavily, they declared, on the crash and performance tests soon to begin, near Phoenix, Ariz.

U.S. High Court To Review Stand On Confessions. WASHINGTON, March 21 (NYT).—The Supreme Court agreed yesterday to make its first review of the Warren court's controversial Miranda v. Arizona decision on confessions since President Nixon's four nominees joined the court.

The 1966 Miranda ruling held that suspects must be advised of their rights before interrogation or their confessions may not be used in court. The decision has often been cited by Mr. Nixon as one that should be overturned because it unduly favors the "criminal forces" in society.

Yesterday the court granted an appeal that the justices could use as a vehicle for thorough reconsideration of the Miranda case, but the posture of the lower court decision makes it most likely that the case will be decided on a narrow interpretation of one aspect of the Miranda ruling.

'30 Days Appears Ample' Supreme Court Bars Long-Residence Vote Laws

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI).—The Supreme Court declared today that all lengthy state and local residence requirements for voting are unconstitutional and suggested that 30 days should be enough.

The ruling came in a six-to-one decision which struck down Tennessee's requirement of a year's residence to vote in state elections and three months at the county level. The lone dissenter was Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

In the majority opinion, Justice Thurgood Marshall commented that a 30-day waiting period should be sufficient to prevent any voter fraud but called "a year or three months too much."

The court was told that 24 states have a one-year residence requirement, 23 a waiting period of 180 days or six months, and three, 90 days or three months.

1970 Congress Law. Congress, in enacting a 1970 voting rights law, set 30 days as the residence requirement for voting in presidential and vice-presidential contests.

It was estimated in briefs filed in the case that state residence requirements disqualify an estimated 8 percent of otherwise eligible voters.

Justice Harry A. Blackmun, who concurred with the court's finding but did not join in Justice Marshall's opinion, said he suspected the court was leaving to the future a test of a waiting period of, say, 35 to 75 days in order to pinpoint the situation more exactly.

Justices Lewis F. Powell Jr. and William H. Rehnquist, who were not on the court when the case was argued, did not participate in the ruling.

Justice Marshall's decision did not rule out residence requirements altogether. He said: "Fixing a constitutionally acceptable [waiting] period is surely a matter of degree," and added:

"It is sufficient to note here that 30 days appears to be an ample period of time for the state to complete whatever administrative tasks are necessary to prevent fraud—and a year, or three months, too much."

Justice Marshall noted that Congress set 30 days when in 1970 it abolished long-term residence requirements as a precondition to voting in presidential and vice-presidential elections.

The court said it might be true that new residents as a group know less about state and local issues than older residents, "and it is surely true that du-

rational residence requirements will exclude some people from voting who are totally uninformed about election matters."

"But as devices to limit the franchise to minimally knowledgeable residents, the conclusive presumption of duration of residence requirements is much too crude. They exclude too many people who should not, and need not, be excluded."

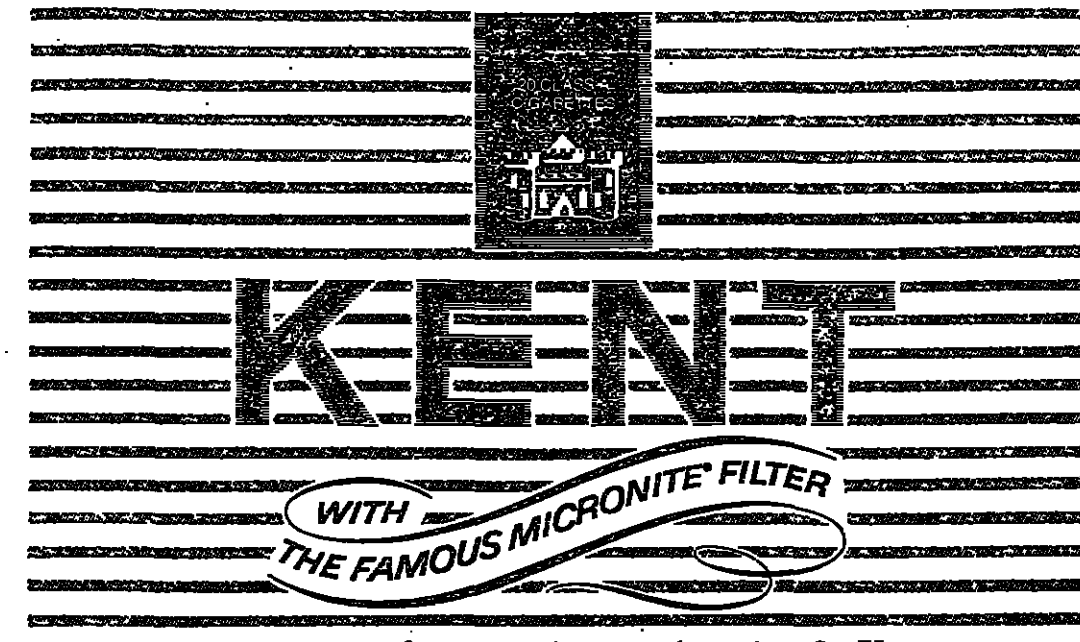
Justice Marshall also said: "Given the exacting standard of precision we require of statutes affecting constitutional rights, we cannot say that durational residence requirements are necessary to further a compelling state interest."

In his brief dissent, Justice Burger said it was no more a denial of "equal protection of the laws" for a state to require newcomers to wait a year before voting than to require youths to wait until age 18 before voting.

In both cases, some informed and responsible persons are denied the vote," Justice Burger said, "while others less informed and less responsible are permitted to vote. Some lines must be drawn."

The Tennessee case was started by James F. Blumstein, who went to register on July 1 to vote in an August election.

In another action today, the court refused to overturn the murder conviction of a Florida man even though it said the lower court erred in trying the case. It said the evidence was so overwhelming that any error caused by the admission of a statement by a nonattesting co-defendant was harmless.



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Against McGovern, McCarthy

Muskie Faces Crucial Test As Illinois Holds Primary

From Wire Dispatches

CHICAGO, March 21.—Voters went to the polls in Illinois today for the third of the nation's 23 presidential primary elections—a test Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine needs to survive for a successful bid for the Democratic nomination.

Challenging his chances of becoming the party's candidate and earning the right to meet President Johnson in New Hampshire four years ago.

If Mr. McCarthy gets 40 percent of the Illinois vote, Sen. Muskie's chances in Wisconsin, regarded as the make-or-break contest, would be seriously jeopardized.

Sen. Muskie is also looking to Illinois voters to boost his presidential hopes by voting for candidates pledged to him. Voters will name 160 of the 170 delegates the state will send to the Miami convention. About 500 candidates are running.

He has clashed head-on with Sen. McGovern for delegate support, with both men fighting for only about half of the Illinois delegate strength.

Role for Daley. The other half of the state delegation is expected to be under the control of Chicago's Mayor Richard Daley, master of the most powerful single Democratic machine in the United States.

Meanwhile, an 11th-hour decision by a federal court judge opened the way for an avalanche of election fraud complaints against Mayor Daley's regular Democratic registration in today's primary election.

The ruling was handed down by Judge Bernard M. Decker, a Republican appointee. He enjoined all election polling place judges in Chicago and five nearby suburban townships from following "official" instructions on ballot challenges.

The instructions had been distributed by the Daley-nominated Chicago Board of Election Commissioners.

One instruction forbade challengers to compare voter application signatures with those in official registration binders, making it difficult for challengers to detect forgeries.

Another key instruction gave judges broad discretion in refusing to consider challenges if, in the judge's opinion, a challenge was intended to "slow down the election or harass a voter."

In past elections, these instructions led to mass refusals to consider challenges by polling place "watchers" and "challengers" representing the interests of anti-machine candidates or non-partisan civic groups.

Judge Decker ruled that the instructions provided no criteria for judges to determine the differences between valid and invalid challenges.

In Washington, the Democratic National Committee announced that it is planning a million-dollar national network television to raise campaign funds the day before the party's national convention.

The Democrats plan to stage the 18-hour telethon on the ABC television network beginning at 10 p.m. EST Saturday, July 3, and running continuously to 6 p.m. the next day.

of 27 Recaptured Ohio Jail Break

CINCINNATI, March 21 (AP).—Twenty-seven prisoners, including 17 men charged with murder, were recaptured after escaping from a jail in Cincinnati last night. By this morning, four were in custody.

Robert Nadel, a U.S. district attorney, said that two men and a woman were captured and the woman inmate surrendered. Four women were among those who escaped the Hamilton County Jail.

A FBI spokesman said that the FBI was asked to join the Ohio state police in the search for the prisoners this morning.

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Plenty to do if you want. You can have plenty of sun, sand and seclusion. Or, if you want something more active or exciting you will also find it here. There's golf, tennis, yachting, horse riding and all forms of water sport. There are hotels, outdoor and indoor swimming pools, boutiques, discotheques, night clubs, restaurants and bars. If you are a yachtsman or a deep water sailor you will find the harbour at Porto Cervo is not only set in a beautiful and protected bay, but has everything you want.

Why not buy a villa or apartment? Once you have been captured by the beauty of the Costa Smeralda, you may well want to own a villa or apartment. The Agenzia Immobiliare della Costa Smeralda are the exclusive real estate agents. You will find them most helpful in providing you with information and showing you the choice currently available. Plots of land cost from \$12,600, villas cost from \$38,700, and apartments cost from \$22,000.

How to get there. Alisarda—the Sardinian airline—operates regular flights to Olbia Airport from Rome, Milan, Bologna, Genoa and Cagliari—and May to October from Turin, Alghero and Nice. Car ferries sail regularly from Civitavecchia (Rome), Genoa and Toulon to Olbia or Porto Torres. Olbia is less than 30 minutes by road from Porto Cervo, the heart of the Costa Smeralda.

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More Reliable Data Needed

Nixon Adviser Says Drug Curbs Are Not Enough

By John Vinocur

STRASBOURG, March 21 (AP).—President Nixon's special adviser for public health said today that halting the heroin traffic is only a half-way solution to the world's narcotics problems because "we don't know beans about why people take drugs."

Dr. Roger Egeberg said that heroin were cut off to the estimated 500,000 addicts in the United States, they would for the most part switch to any other addictive drug available to them.

"They would get hooked on something else," he said in an interview.

"We've got to start to come around to focus on the man rather than on the agent that addicts him. It's not a short-term goal, but it's the basic untouched one. I'm not saying you shouldn't keep working at cutting off your opium sources at the same time. But no one so far has seriously gotten into the question of narcotics use."

Data Incomplete

Dr. Egeberg, who is attending a meeting here of 100 narcotics experts sponsored by the Council

of Europe and the World Health Organization, said that present explanations and statistics about why people take drugs are incomplete and appear to just skim the surface.

"When you say that somebody is on narcotics because he is bored or frustrated or afraid of the future, you are at the same place they were centuries back when they condemned wells. They knew people were getting sick and from where but they didn't know about bacteria."

Taiwan Assembly Re-elects Chiang

TAIPEI, March 21 (Reuters).—Nationalist China, beset by political crises, today re-elected Gen. Chiang Kai-shek president by a nearly unanimous vote to a new six-year term.

The 84-year-old leader gained 1,203 votes out of a possible 1,216 in the National Assembly. The remaining eight votes were declared invalid.

President Chiang faces the task of reversing a series of diplomatic reverses which have followed Peking's entry into the United

Dr. Egeberg said that one of the big problems was getting case histories from drug addicts.

Their tendency, he said, is to tell whatever story they think might please an interviewer and make less trouble for themselves. "You have addicts going from one center to another, telling 80 different stories," he said. "If you told them their names are going on a roster, you wouldn't get any replies at all. So some kind of identification system—fingerprints scare people off—has

to be devised if we want to start getting serious information."

Dr. Egeberg said that it was crucial to know, for example, about how weekend heroin users, who are non-addicts for a period of months, move into addiction where they can no longer hold jobs and in most cases must turn to crime.

"We just don't have anything in hand that's definitive on this subject," he said. "I think more and more we will be focusing on the individual while continuing the law-enforcement aspects."

Dr. Egeberg said that an example of this change in orientation was the U.S. decision to send Health and State Department officials to the current meetings in Geneva on the international narcotics accord. In the past, Dr. Egeberg said, U.S. representatives were always members of the Bureau of Narcotics.

On the question of legalizing marijuana, Dr. Egeberg said that he thought "the larger countries are holding back perhaps waiting to see if a smaller country will go ahead and experiment. There's a very understandable reticence to be the first."

Once-Proud Railroad, the Pennsy, Auctions Off a Part of Its History

PHILADELPHIA, March 21 (AP).—The once-proud Pennsylvania Railroad—merged, humbled and bankrupt in recent years—put items representing more than a century of its history on the auction block yesterday.

Ironically, the sale at the 30th Street Station here drew the largest crowd the huge terminal has seen in years. More than 1,000 spectators and railroad buffs packed a long concourse to bid on over 500,000 items.

Robert I. Alotta, an official of the Penn Central—into which the Pennsylvania was merged—said that the line's trustees hoped to raise \$500,000 by selling the memorabilia in the three-day auction.

Lot number 406—two framed photographs of the Lincoln funeral train, from Harrisburg and West Philadelphia, veteran auctioneer John M. Freeman intoned, his voice echoing from the station's high walls.

Mr. Freeman said sales on single lots were averaging more than \$100 each during the auction's early stages, on items such as timepieces, atlases, maps, newspaper clippings and old photographs.

Other items auctioned yesterday included Currier & Ives prints of the railroad, correspondence, lanterns, passes, banners, model trains and the headlight from one train, The Spirit of St. Louis.

RAF Flier Dies in Crash

HOLZMINDEN, West Germany, March 21 (AP).—The British pilot of a Royal Air Force Hawker Harrier jet was killed today when his vertical takeoff fighter crashed near this Lower Saxony town today.

Ceausescu in Zaire

KINSHASA, Zaire, March 21 (UPI).—President Nicolas Ceausescu of Romania arrived in Kinshasa today for a two-day official visit. The Romanian president will leave Kinshasa on Thursday for Zambia.

Suit Alleges That Hughes Lost \$8 Million in Swindle

By Wallace Turner

SALT LAKE CITY, March 21 (NYT).—A suit on file in federal court here puts on the record the story of how Howard R. Hughes, the billionaire, believes he was swindled out of about \$8 million by a group that included one of his trusted employees.

The transactions detailed in the legal complaint involve the sale of hundreds of silver mining claims in Nevada to the Hughes Tool Company in 1968. It is alleged they were gathered up by a group of conspirators who then sold them to Hughes interests at inflated prices.

The formerly trusted employee named as defendant is John E. Meier, once Mr. Hughes' "scientific adviser." Mr. Meier was a witness in the early stages of the federal grand jury investigation in New York of "The Autobiography of Howard Hughes," the book that turned out to be a hoax.

Mr. Meier was questioned on the theory that he may have given information about Mr. Hughes to Clifford Irving, the author of the book, but it turned out that he had not.

Meier Discharged

The existence of the mining claim controversy was hinted at in late 1970 in the court battle that came when Mr. Hughes dismissed Robert A. Mahen as manager of his Nevada properties. It was understood then that Mr. Mahen had the mining claim purchases investigated, and had persuaded Mr. Hughes to allow him to discharge Mr. Meier.

However, it was not until the suit was filed here that the dimensions of the transactions were known. Mr. Hughes bought over 2,000 mining claims in Nevada, Utah and California during 1968.

Mr. Meier was Mr. Hughes' scientific adviser when the industrialist lived in the Desert Inn in Las Vegas and was engaged in a campaign to force the Atomic Energy Commission to stop testing hydrogen bombs in the Nevada desert.

According to the suit, at the same time he was advising Mr. Hughes about nuclear fallout and earthquake threats, Mr. Meier was a part of a group that was acquiring marginal mining properties and unloading them on Mr. Hughes at fancy prices.

Also named as defendants in the federal court action filed last Friday are Anthony Haisis, who is a mining company operator here; two Los Angeles lawyers, John R. Suckling and Charles W. Adams; and E. B. Van Walsum, a Dutch national.

Other defendants are two of Mr. Haisis' mining companies and corporations in Nassau, the Bahamas; Grand Cayman Island and the Netherlands.

Conspiracy Charged

The suit charges that the mining claim sales were part of a conspiracy in which some of the agents of the Hughes Tool Co., including Mr. Meier, were corrupted so that the company was "deprived of the loyalty of its agents" in the transactions.

When the deals were finished, the suit charges, the money was divided among the participants. The conspiracy to bilk the company—fully owned by Mr. Hughes—began in December 1968, and Mr. Meier was an active member, the suit alleges.

The legal action cites a series of transactions in 1969 in which the Hughes Tool Co. paid to \$8 million for claims that it had been acquired by the sellers for \$1 million.

Mr. Haisis, reached by telephone here yesterday, said he would not comment on the suit. Mr. Meier, who surprised persons in circles by announcing himself in January as a candidate for U.S. Senate in New Mexico, would not be reached. Nor could contact be made with Mr. Suckling, Mr. Adams and Mr. Van Walsum.

New Constitution To Strip Swedish King of All Power

STOCKHOLM, March 21 (AP).—Sweden will remain a monarchy but the king will lose his remaining powers under a new draft constitution presented today.

The new constitution will strip the king a mere figurehead of the powers of the Riksdag (parliament) will be strengthened.

The draft, the result of 18 years' work by an all-party constitutional commission, was handed over today to Minister of Justice Lennart Geijer.

It will be presented to the Riksdag next year for approval and then undergo a second reading in 1974 before being put in force in 1975, replacing the constitution of 1809.

But the commission said changes in the king's status would not be carried out as long as the present ruler, King Gustaf Adolf, 89, is alive.

His grandson, Crown Prince Carl Gustaf, 35, will be Sweden's first completely powerless king.

Under the new constitution, the king will no longer select the premier-designate, preside over the weekly cabinet meeting, or the supreme commander of the armed forces, open the Riksdag immune to the law or prize decorations.

Prague Expels Italian Diplomat

VIENNA, March 21 (AP).—Czechoslovak authorities decided to expel a second secretary of the Italian Embassy in Prague, the Czechoslovak news agency CT reported today. It said the diplomat, Vitalliano Nappier, must leave Czechoslovakia within 48 hours.

The move was in apparent retaliation against the recent expulsion by Italian authorities of Milan Dospiva, a first secretary of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Rome.

CTK coupled the announcement of Mr. Nappier's expulsion with a report that the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry has lodged a sharp protest with the Italian Embassy in Prague against the expulsion of M. Dospiva.

Marseilles Police Find Fake Lire

MARSEILLES, March 21 (AP).—A raid on a dilapidated hotel by gendarmes looking for a gang of burglars turned up two billion lire (\$3,430,000) in counterfeit Italian money, police announced today. Five men were arrested.

The false Italian money, 10,000-lire notes, was described as mediocre quality. Police believe none of it had been put into circulation.

Type had been set for counterfeiting 500-franc French Treasury bonds and some rough sketches made for 100-franc French notes. Police said some of the notes had been passed in Toulouse and Marseilles. As the gendarmes were leaving, a delivery was rolled up with a new offset printing press.

Britain Doubles Honduras Force

LONDON, March 21 (AP).—The British Defense Ministry announced today it is doubling the size of its garrison to two infantry companies—in Honduras, a territory claimed by neighboring Guatemala.

At the same time, a Foreign Office minister told the House of Commons that British troops still intend to achieve a negotiated settlement of the dispute with Guatemala over the ownership of the colonial territory. In recent months, British authorities have noted an increase in the activities of Guatemalan guerrilla groups in the area.

Senate on Bangladesh

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Reuters).—The Senate today unanimously approved a resolution calling for prompt U.S. recognition of Bangladesh. The resolution, already approved by the Foreign Relations Committee, passed the Senate by voice vote with no opposition heard.

Calif. Space Ray Called Hazard to Planes in Its Path

PASADENA, Calif., March 21 (WP).—The extremely powerful beam of a giant space radar antenna in California's Mojave Desert could pose an electromagnetic radiation threat to aircraft or persons aboard them whose lives depend on heart-assist devices, according to a report from the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here.

It called for an analysis of potential hazards in operation of the 310-foot dish at the Goldstone tracking station near Barstow. The antenna transmits 400,000 watts of power to follow spacecraft to the edge of the solar system.

Its invisible beam is essentially tubular, about 200 feet in diameter, out to a range of 10.5 miles where its power diminishes to safe levels, according to spokesmen at the laboratory. The laboratory operates the Goldstone station as part of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's deep-space net.

Preliminary estimates indicate that a high potential hazard could exist within this tubular segment of the beam, particularly for semiconductor electronics components in aircraft and for plane passengers with implanted cardiac pacemakers, battery-powered devices to regulate heartbeats.

The report notes, however, that shielding by aircraft structure and body tissue tends to decrease the dangers for Pacemaker wearers.

Sino-Soviet Talks On Rivers Snarled

TOKYO, March 21 (AP).—China and the Soviet Union have again failed to reach agreement on navigation on boundary rivers, a Peking broadcast reported today.

The New China News Agency, in a broadcast monitored here, did not specify what questions the two Communist countries discussed in the four-month-long 17th negotiation session held in the Soviet Union from last Dec. 6 to March 21.

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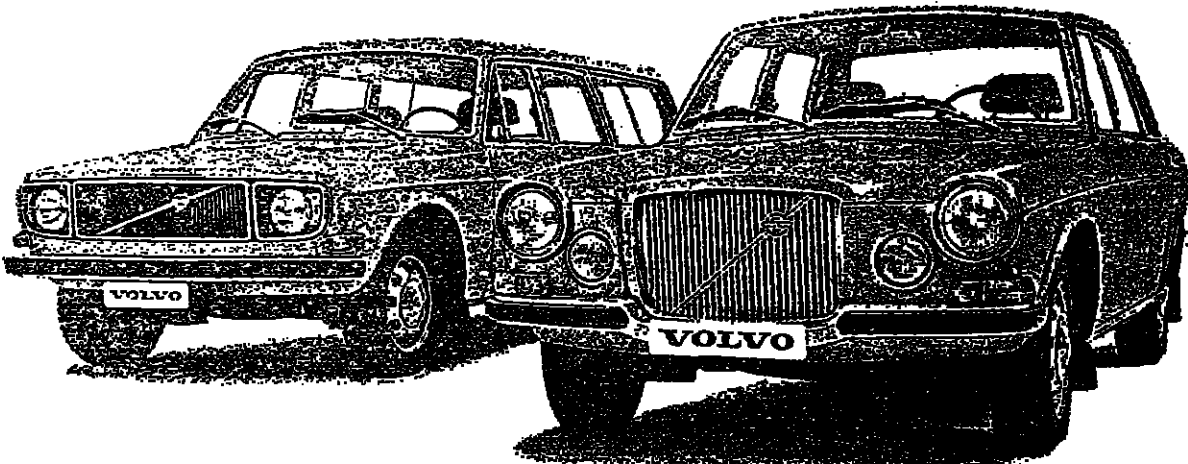
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To Overcome Guidance Problems

Soviets Said to Agree to Help Egypt Develop Its Missiles

CAIRO, March 21 (NYT).—According to well-informed sources in Cairo, the Soviet Union has agreed to assist Egypt in overcoming guidance problems that have held up development of Egyptian-made medium-range missiles capable of reaching targets in Israel.

President Anwar Sadat has

been alluding to some qualitative change in the Egyptian military situation since he returned from a visit to Moscow early in February.

In an interview with Newsweek magazine later, Mr. Sadat touched off speculation about weapons development progress with an assertion that the Israelis would have to pay a high price in a new war. "Mark my words," he said, "they are in for a big surprise."

For the last decade, Egypt has been working on three missiles with military capability—the 235-mile-range Zafir, the 375-mile-range Kahir and the Raed, which is reported to be capable of carrying a one-ton warhead about 450 miles.

All three missiles have been displayed at military parades, but deployment of the weapons was judged pointless because of the guidance troubles that prevented accurate firing.

The Egyptians have been eager to deploy ground-to-ground missiles—at least for deterrent effect and morale benefits—since it was claimed here more than a year ago that Israel was manufacturing Jericho missiles and stationing them for potential use against Egypt.

Despite Egyptian pleas, the Soviet leaders declined to deliver offensive weapons like missiles. The reported agreement to assist Egypt in overcoming the guidance difficulties with the Egyptian-made missiles appears to be a compromise solution.

Two of Egypt's missiles, the Zafir and the Kahir, were test-fired on July 21, 1962. The Raed was first fired in July, 1963. According to published reports, the Zafir (Victory) and the Kahir (Conqueror) are single-stage weapons designed to be fired from mobile platforms. The Raed (Pioneer) is a two-stage missile fired from fixed positions.

Egyptians have been increasingly specific in recent allusions to the missile development. Last week, Mr. Sadat virtually spelled it out in a speech to cadets at the Egyptian Military Academy in the Sudan, where it was relocated during the Israeli bombing raids in the war of attrition.

Referring to U.S. arms aid to Israel, Mr. Sadat told the cadets: "The enemy has been given the means to manufacture sophisticated weapons locally, but so have we. Moreover, we will soon be able to manufacture all sophisticated weapons locally."

Missiles Versus Aircraft
Some Egyptian specialists contend that Egypt would be better off with missile capability than with even the most up-to-date aircraft. "To fire a missile all you need to do is take a punched tape and put it into a computer," an Egyptian declared. "But a pilot has to be trained for years."

West German specialists helped design and produce the Egyptian missiles but were phased out of the project in the 1960s. A German-assisted venture to develop a jet interceptor was abandoned by Egypt in 1969. The Zafir and Kahir missiles were once reported in volume production, but none were known to have been fired against Israeli forces during the six-day war in June, 1967.

A boost was given to Egypt's missile experience by the Soviet delivery of complex SAM-3 and aircraft missiles two years ago and the subsequent training of Egyptians in their use. There are reports in Cairo that several hundred Egyptians will be sent to the Soviet Union for advanced training in missile technology.

Experts tend to regard Egypt's ground-to-ground missiles with conventional warheads as an expensive luxury, usable only once and carrying less explosive power than a fighter-bomber in one sortie. They do, however, have the advantage of being able to penetrate Israeli air space without being shot down.

Egypt, an adherent to the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, is assumed to have no nuclear-warhead capability. There were persistent reports early in the 1960s about experimentation in Egypt with radioactive waste as a potential weapon.

Example, bans initially limited to production alone rather than also providing for the destruction of existing stockpiles would have a greater chance of acceptance, the paper explains.

Discussing verification, the program reiterated the American view that on-scene inspections "may be the most efficient and direct way."

On this point, the Polish delegate made it plain that Soviet-bloc opposition is unchanged, and that on-site controls "would be unfeasible and unacceptable to a great number of states."

Meanwhile, France and the Soviet Union came under fire today from Mexico for failing to sign a treaty making Latin America a nuclear-free zone.

Alfonso Garcia Robles, Mexican delegate at the 25-nation conference, said that despite repeated appeals by the United Nations General Assembly only Britain and the United States among the nuclear nations had signed.

Threat Seen To Election On West Bank

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, March 21 (NYT).—Israeli plans for municipal elections in the occupied West Bank next week appeared in danger of collapse today as pressure from Jordan and Palestinian guerrilla threats of assassination against candidates began taking effect.

Anti-election agitation in the city of Nablus led to the abrupt withdrawal of eight leading candidates, including the former mayor, Hamdi Canaan, who reportedly said he pulled out "in view of the ugly atmosphere in the city and future dangers."

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan reacted swiftly to shore up Israel's policy of permitting local political processes in the occupied Palestinian territories.

Gentle Respect

Abandoning his usual treatment of gentle respect for the West Bank notables, Gen. Dayan abruptly summoned the mayor of Nablus to Jerusalem last night to warn him that the Israeli Army would move in and govern the city if order was not restored and new city officers elected as scheduled.

The mayor, Haj Mazur el-Masri, 70, who is not running for reelection, was ordered to fly the 40 miles to the capital in the defense minister's helicopter, rather than to be driven in his own car as he asked to do on receiving the unusual summons.

According to a Defense Ministry spokesman, Gen. Dayan warned that the Israeli government "would not tolerate the role of street gangs" in Nablus, which have agitated for the last three days in apparent efforts to intimidate candidates and voters. Palestinian sources said that dozens of threatening letters have been received by Nablus notables running for the town council, and the clandestine radio stations of the guerrilla organizations have broadcast repeated death threats to individual candidates.

One Nablus candidate, whose car was set afire Sunday night in front of his home, withdrew his name yesterday.

Technically, the election in Nablus—largest of the 10 towns where polling is scheduled next Tuesday—has already been aborted, since there are only 10 candidates remaining for the 10 places on the municipal council. In such a case, according to the Jordanian election law, the candidates automatically fill the equal number of posts and no election is required.

When the Israeli military administration called the elections last December, the municipalities were warned that if a sufficient number of candidates did not present themselves, Israeli officers would be named to take over the local administration.

As the situation stood today, following the withdrawal of Mr. Canaan and his associates, if one more candidate should pull out in the next week, an Israeli soldier would take over the administration of Nablus.

King Hussein's proposal last week for a future federation of the East Bank with a semi-autonomous Palestinian West Bank—after an Israeli withdrawal—provoked confusion and uneasiness in what had been a placid election campaign.

Premier Golda Meir warned today that even if new mayors are elected on the West Bank, the Israeli government would not permit them to agitate for an independent Palestinian state, which would be contrary to her government's policy for reaching a future settlement with Jordan.

U.S. Urges Phased Approach To Chemical Weapons Ban

GENEVA, March 21 (AP).—The United States today presented a working program for the Geneva disarmament talks on a ban of chemical warfare, suggesting a step-by-step approach concentrating on lethal agents.

U.S. delegate Joseph Martin Jr. told the 25-nation conference that the paper was intended to provide a "realistic and practical framework" for negotiations on chemical weapons restraints.

The program was immediately opposed by Poland, evidently speaking for all Soviet-bloc countries. Modestly, however, the Polish delegate maintained that a "prohibition" should comprise all types of chemical weapons.

The American paper suggests in effect that the scope of a possible ban be limited to certain specific agents, pointing out that some of them have no large-scale use except in war.

It mentions the "relative merits of a phased approach." For

example, bans initially limited to production alone rather than also providing for the destruction of existing stockpiles would have a greater chance of acceptance, the paper explains.

Discussing verification, the program reiterated the American view that on-scene inspections "may be the most efficient and direct way."

On this point, the Polish delegate made it plain that Soviet-bloc opposition is unchanged, and that on-site controls "would be unfeasible and unacceptable to a great number of states."

Meanwhile, France and the Soviet Union came under fire today from Mexico for failing to sign a treaty making Latin America a nuclear-free zone.

Alfonso Garcia Robles, Mexican delegate at the 25-nation conference, said that despite repeated appeals by the United Nations General Assembly only Britain and the United States among the nuclear nations had signed.



CRIME AND MEASUREMENT—Internationally famed mystery writer Agatha Christie, being measured by sculptress Lyn Kramer in London. A waxwork figure of the author will be placed on display in Madame Tussaud's museum later this year.

Ian Smith's Son Guilty on Drugs

SALISBURY, March 21 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Ian Smith's 22-year-old son, Alexander, pleaded guilty of a drug offense today after police testified to finding marijuana in his possession.

The younger Smith, a former

law student, pleaded guilty to the charge of illegally possessing or acquiring the drug. He was freed without bail pending sentence on Friday. He was arrested last Dec. 20 as he and four companions crossed into Rhodesia from Mozambique.

Acquitted in Theft

LONDON, March 21 (NYT).—Rudolph Johnson Jr., 48, a film producer living in Cannes, has been found innocent of charges brought by Scotland Yard in connection with the theft of \$30 million in stocks and bonds in Chicago.

Student Taken Into Custody In Feltrinelli Death Probe

MILAN, March 21 (AP).—Police today took a student into custody and were questioning a lawyer in connection with their investigation of the death of Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, the leftist publisher killed in a dynamite explosion a week ago.

The student, Giovanni Corradini, 23, was picked up when he and a friend entered an apartment unaware police were inside searching. The friend was held for several hours and released.

The lawyer, Leopoldo Leon, had been charged last week with conspiracy in organizing the riots which sparked a four-hour battle between police and leftist extremists in Milan 10 days ago.

Planned Violence

Mr. Leon is a leader of the extremist Marxist Committee of Defense and Struggle Against Repression. Mr. Corradini is a member of a Maoist group, Worker's Power.

East German Woman Jailed for Escape Try

MUNICH, March 21 (AP).—An East German court sentenced a young woman to 46 months in jail because she tried to escape to West Germany hidden in her fiancé's car, Bavarian border police said today.

The 44-year-old West German, who picked up his East German fiancée inside Czechoslovakia, was given six months by a Czechoslovak court and released, a spokesman said. Czech border guards found the woman hidden in a special cache in the vehicle. She was extradited to East Germany.

Police sources indicated that extensive searching of homes and offices of leftists have produced evidence that Mr. Feltrinelli was involved in programs of planned violence by anarchists and Maoists.

Police described the 10-room apartment in downtown Milan in which Mr. Corradini was picked up as a "rallying point for the guerrillas" of the March 11 riot. They said they found 14 camp beds in it and many "important" papers, notes and lists of names.

The apartment had been rented by Carlo Fioroni, a teacher who has been missing since police questioned him briefly five days ago. They had summoned him because they found he had insured the van which stood locked and abandoned near Mr. Feltrinelli's body on the outskirts of Milan.

Mr. Fioroni, an active member of Worker's Power until a few months ago when he reportedly joined the underground guerrilla group Red Brigades, had also previously been questioned in connection with the rioting.

Mr. Feltrinelli's mutilated body was found close to a dynamited power pylon. According to some reports, Mr. Feltrinelli, in collaboration with guerrilla groups he had been financing for years, had intended to sabotage Milan's power system. These reports say that the sabotage plan was part of a scheme to incite violence in Italy, including the Milan riots.

Mr. Feltrinelli, a friend of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and an admirer of Che Guevara, had a fortune estimated to be worth some \$500 million in stocks and real estate.

'Bat Skier' Sets Record

VILLARS-SUR-OLLON, Switzerland, March 21 (AP).—A Swiss "bat skier" claimed a record yesterday after a 21-minute flight from an Alpine peak down to the Rhone Valley. He floated under two wings with a spread of seven meters.

Thousands of tourists watched Etienne Rithner soaring more than 700 meters above this winter sports resort with his self-designed, 60-pound contraption yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Rithner, a gas station operator, took off from the 2,113-meter Chamossaire peak and landed 21 minutes later on a pasture near the village of Ollon, at an altitude of 440 meters. He explained later that at one point he was "afraid of not being able to get down again."

French Survey Shows Few Practice Religion

PARIS, March 21 (Reuters).—Eighty-six percent of the French population profess to be Roman Catholic but only 22 percent of them go to church regularly, according to an opinion poll published today in the Catholic newspaper La Croix.

The poll, conducted among Frenchmen over the age of 15, revealed that 96 percent were baptized but that one in five expressed total indifference for the church.

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Obituaries

Films' Marilyn Maxwell, 49, 'Blonde Menace' of the 1940s

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., March 21 (AP)—Actress Marilyn Maxwell, 49, was found dead in her home yesterday of what authorities said was an apparent heart attack.

Police said Miss Maxwell's physician had been treating the blonde entertainer for high blood pressure and pulmonary disease. Miss Maxwell's body was found by her son, Matthew Davis, 15,

when he came home from school. She and he had lived alone in their duplex home since her 1960 divorce from producer Jerry Davis.

Miss Maxwell, who achieved stardom as a singer with the Buddy Rogers and Ted Weems orchestras, was in the films "Champion," "Du Barry Was a Lady," "The Lemon Drop Kid" and "East of Sumatra" and made appearances on the Bob Hope and George Gobel television shows. She had begun singing professionally at age 15 on radio stations in her home town, Clarinda, Iowa.

Discussing her Hollywood career of the 1940s, she complained that film producers had stereotyped her as "the blonde menace" and "the other woman" who always lost the hero to some sweet-faced ingénue in the final reel. Her TV career centered on the 1950s.

She was married previously to actor John Conte and restaurateur Andy McIntyre.

Kim Hak Yul

SEOUL, March 21 (AP)—Kim Hak Yul, 49, former deputy premier and economics minister, died today of stomach cancer.

Mr. Kim, a graduate of the University of Missouri, became economics minister in June, 1969. He resigned in January because of illness.

E. Smith Gatlin

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 21 (UPI)—Gospel singer E. Smith (Smitty) Gatlin, 37, died last night after an illness of more than a year.

Mr. Gatlin was a member of the Old Oak Ridge Quartet, which changed its name in 1960 to the Oak Ridge Boys. He was best known for his singing of such songs as "Glory Land" and "You'll Never Walk Alone."

He formed his own singing group, the Smitty Gatlin Singers, about three years ago. He continued his singing engagements despite his illness and made his last public appearance, in Florida, about a week ago.



Marilyn Maxwell, a 1967 photo.

Mt. Fuji Storm Leaves 18 Dead

GOTEMBA, Japan, March 21 (Reuters)—Blizzards, avalanches, and cold have killed at least 18 persons on sacred Mount Fuji in what is believed to be Japan's worst mountaineering disaster.

Rescuers who struggled down the 12,389-foot peak through thick fog and deep snow with the bodies held out almost no hope for five other climbers missing on the extinct volcano.

Exhausted survivors said about 60 climbers and 20 skiers were on the mountain yesterday when gales suddenly howled across the exposed slopes, ripping away filmy tents and starting avalanches and landslides.

Three members of a nine-man team training for a Himalayan expedition died from cold and exhaustion as they stumbled toward safety, against 50-mile-an-hour winds.

Four other climbers were swept away by an avalanche.

Sudan Emergency Ends

KHARTOUM, March 21 (AP)—Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri today lifted the state of emergency that has been imposed on the south of the country since August, 1968. His action follows the peace agreement reached earlier this month by the central government and guerrilla forces operating in the south.

8 Years Given Greek in Plot On U.S. Fleet

11 Are Convicted And 4 Are Freed

ATHENS, March 21 (UPI)—A special military tribunal today sentenced a lawyer who wanted to sabotage U.S. Sixth Fleet warships to eight years' imprisonment.

American-born lawyer Ioannis Koronaios was one of 11 persons found guilty by the five military judges of possessing and conspiring to use explosives, and belonging to a resistance group. Four other persons, including one woman, were acquitted.

During the trial, which lasted five days, Mr. Koronaios, 55, admitted causing a bomb explosion in gardens immediately behind the office of Premier George Papadopoulos, who at the time was talking with Melvin R. Laird, the visiting U.S. defense secretary, in October, 1970.

'Symbolic Protest'

Mr. Koronaios also told the court he wanted to blow up Sixth Fleet warships anchored in Athens Bay, as a "symbolic protest" against American approval of the Greek government, but abandoned his plans because he did not want to hurt anyone. He was jailed today for eight years.

A former director of the Ministry of Public Welfare, Xenophon Poloponastis, 57, was given the second highest sentence—six years in prison. Andreas Frangas, 53, a former power company executive, got a four-and-a-half-year jail term. Both men had told the court of extreme torture they had suffered during pretrial detention.

Sentences given to eight other defendants ranged from three years down to one-year suspended jail terms.

Most of the 15 tried were arrested in the fall of 1970 and admitted being members of exiled politician Andreas Papanastasiou's Panhellenic Liberation Movement.

The sentences reflected the spirit of leniency which the prosecutor had recommended. They were received joyfully by most of the defendants and their families and friends in the courtroom.

Because of the time already spent in detention many of the accused will be released soon.

Schiller In-Law Leaves Job Over Nepotism Charge

BONN, March 21 (AP)—Finance and Economics Minister Karl Schiller, accused of nepotism yesterday, granted a leave of absence to his brother-in-law from the presidency of the West German Soil Research Institute, a post he was given 10 days earlier.

Prof. Eberhard Machens, 42, a geologist from Mainz, whose wife is the sister of Mr. Schiller's wife, asked for the leave after unsuccessful attempts to calm protests by the institute's staff.

The institute's 800 scientists and other employees claimed that Prof. Machens was appointed president despite applications for the job from more qualified scholars.

When the professor arrived at the institute in Hannover March 10, he was greeted by protests, including cries of nepotism and foul play. Work at the institute reached a near halt in the ensuing 10 days.

French Senate Chief Bars 'Undesirables' From Park

PARIS, March 21 (UPI)—The Luxembourg Gardens, the famous Left Bank park that Parisians have used for decades to escape the city without actually leaving it, have been closed indefinitely to anyone the police regard as suspicious.

Alain Pöher, the President of the Senate, announced the new measures today following several incidents in the park in which persons were found sitting on the grass and otherwise "damaging the flowers and the bushes."

Mr. Pöher said that police

stationed at the gates of the park would try to separate those people who come to enjoy the garden from those who come to "ruin it."

The Luxembourg Gardens are owned by the Senate, which meets in the Luxembourg Palace. The palace occupies a part of the garden.

The unprecedented measures, coming in the midst of an unusually mild early spring, have angered many Parisians used to their daily strolls through the park. According to the new restrictions, Luxembourg will be reserved for "persons accom-

panying babies, children under 13 and the mature." In other words, everyone but young adults.

The origin of the restrictions goes back to last Thursday, when a group of students from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts met in the park for the night, reportedly sitting on the grass and bushes, climbing in trees and swimming nude in the fountains. Mr. Pöher ordered it closed completely until Sunday to "repair the damage." When it was reopened the students came back and misused it again yesterday.

Instead of closing it again, Mr. Pöher announced the restrictions "which we are only trying out." He added that the goal was to keep out the "oddballs" (farious).

The new restrictions can be added to those in force in many French parks that severely limit the public's activities. In addition to the most notorious restriction—Keep Off the Grass—the Parks Code makes it a punishable offense to play ball, hold public meetings, fish or jump in the fountains, walk a dog or wear improper dress.

News Analysis

Economic Issues Threaten Brandt Coalition

By John M. Goshko

BONN, March 21 (WP)—At a time when foreign-policy disputes have him fighting for his political life, Chancellor Willy Brandt is finding his fragile government coalition threatened from another quarter.

The trouble stems from rising dissatisfaction with Mr. Brandt's domestic programs. Many politicians here regard it as even more dangerous to his survival than the current struggle over ratification of his treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland.

Some even think Mr. Brandt would be wise to use the treaty controversy as an excuse to resign and seek new national elections this summer. This, they argue, would at least allow him to fight a campaign that would be largely a referendum on his Ostpolitik—an issue where he seems to have public opinion in his favor.

By contrast, if he wins the treaty fight and survives until the elections scheduled for late 1973, the opposition Christian Democratic parties would be better able to challenge him on domestic issues. And, in such a campaign, the odds currently give them a very good chance of winning.

Mr. Brandt is vulnerable now because he won the chancellorship in 1969 by appealing to large segments of the electorate unhappy with the inequalities of German life. When he was sworn into office, he made the now famous pledge that he would be "the chancellor of internal reform."

All of West Germany then settled back to see how he and his Social Democratic party would translate their program of moderate, pragmatic socialism into reality. After 2 1/2 years, the country is still waiting.

The big reforms promised by Mr. Brandt in education, taxation, social welfare and equalization of opportunity have yet to materialize. At the same time, there is a growing feeling within the electorate that the government has been unable to maintain West Germany's economic stability and is letting the country drift toward an unacceptable rate of inflation.

Lately the rumblings about inflation have become especially ominous. As usual, they have been directed against Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller, the autocratic czar of the government's economic policy.

Some political sources think that the storm building around Mr. Schiller is due less to discontent over his policies than to some well publicized side issues.

In the last two weeks, he has been embroiled in both personal difficulties within his ministry and an alleged nepotism scandal involving his brother-in-law.

There is some truth to this analysis. But it also is true that

a lot of people who voted Social Democratic in 1969 because of faith in Mr. Schiller's ability to control the economy are starting to feel disappointed. And this disenchantment is spreading to other areas of domestic concern where the government's achievements are even sparser.

It is not correct, as some charge, that the Brandt domestic record is "the worst" in West German history. In many fields—governmental reorganization, environmental protection, lowering the voting age, improving the rights of tenants and workers—his government has made some promising beginnings.

But, even when full allowance is made for these successes, they

still fall far short of the sweeping overhaul of German life promised by Mr. Brandt in 1969. To a large extent, the failure has been due to circumstances beyond his control.

Although he entered office intending to give domestic programs priority, the unexpected breakthrough of his reconciliation policy toward Eastern Europe immediately forced his government to concentrate a disproportionate amount of time and talent on foreign affairs.

Also, the government coalition has always been handicapped by having only a thin parliamentary majority—presently four votes. Moreover, since the allied Free Democratic ranks contain many

conservatives hostile to fast-paced reform, the lowest common denominator of what the two parties can agree on automatically eliminates many of Mr. Brandt's more ambitious reform commitments.

Perhaps most important of all is the fundamental incompatibility between extensive reform, which would cost a lot of money, and the need to assuage the almost obsessive German fear of inflation.

The way in which these factors come together to frustrate reform is illustrated by Mr. Brandt's problems with education—one of the areas of German life most sorely in need of overhaul.

The government is pledged to introduce a more nationally uniform school system, mainly to give poorer children greater educational opportunities. At present, most children from poorer families are destined to leave school after nine years, and only 31 percent of West Germany's half-million university students come from working-class backgrounds.

But control over the schools rests largely with the individual states. Half of the 10 states are governed by the Christian Democrats, who jealously resist any attempt at loosening their control. And Mr. Brandt's parliamentary majority is far too small to enact the legislation and constitutional changes necessary to give the federal government greater leverage over education.

The recalcitrant states could be won over somewhat with promises of greater spending on education. But here the budgetary clamps decreed by Mr. Schiller come into play, with the result that the current federal budget fails to authorize any significant new spending on the schools.

This stalemate led to the resignation earlier this year of Mr. Brandt's education minister, Hans Leussink. His successor, Klaus von Dohnanyi, is considered one of the most dynamic of the younger Social Democrats, but no one conceives him any real chance of breaking the impasse over educational reform.

The present government strategy seems based on the hope that Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik will succeed sufficiently to give him a bigger victory in 1973 than he received in 1969. Then, with a strengthened parliamentary majority, he theoretically would be able to make a bigger push on reform in his second term.

This approach also presupposes that the economy will be in good shape by 1973, since that would be the single biggest campaign issue after the foreign-policy battle is over. Here the government must stand or fall with Mr. Schiller, and it is for that reason that the Social Democratic parliamentary caucus last week felt obliged to give him a vote of confidence.

The question now is whether Mr. Schiller can steer a course leading to both full prosperity and sharply decreased inflation by next year. The answer is very important to the parallel question whether Mr. Brandt is going to have a second chance to prove that he can indeed be "the chancellor of internal reform."

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

the large traffic. Some 500 barges daily are riding high between the blacked banks of the river, and on the average are carrying only about 50 percent of their capacities.

The 1,300-ton "Europa" class barges are down to 20 to 30 percent of capacity, and are only rarely seen these days on the middle and upper stretches of the river, where smaller craft have taken over. Freight charges have shot up as capacities have gone down.

The reason is a combination of lack of rain and an unusually mild winter. According to Albert Cappel, climatologist at the Federal Weather Institute in Offenbach, rainfall for the past 15 months has been only 30 to 40 percent of normal throughout West Germany.

On top of this, very little snow fell this year, so there is now no spring run-off as it melts. "There is no sign of a break," says Mr. Cappel.

The river at Duisburg is now flowing at 650 cubic meters per second. The norm for this time of year is 1,500. This has reduced the water depth at Duisburg to 5.8 feet. It should be more than 16 feet at this season.

The Rhine runs through the densest population area in Central Europe, and 20 million West Germans get their drinking water from the river. Water purification plants in many areas are under heavy strain because the reduced quantities of even dirtier water take more time and effort to purify.

Some cities have begun preparing emergency measures, meteorologist Schmorzenberger said, but stressed there was no danger to health at this time. The river's fish population, however, killed off two years ago in a freak situation in which a climatic inversion coincided with abnormally low water, is thriving.

"We need at least eight days of unbroken rain plus a very wet summer," added Mr. Schmorzenberger. For the first time in living memory, many West Germans are actually hoping for a rainy summer.

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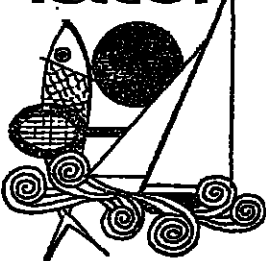
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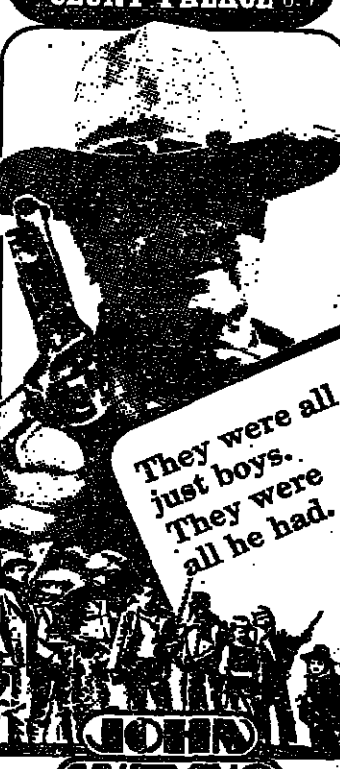
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DUBLIN 14th Theater Festival in a Foreign Key

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

DUBLIN, March 21 (UPI)—Foreign playwrights first seems to be the hospitable policy of the 14th Dublin Drama Festival, now in progress (to March 29).

The first week's offerings included: a play about the trial of Roger Casement by two American dramatists; a play about Thoreau by two other American dramatists; a play about Joan of Arc by yet another American; the European premiere of John Guare's "House of Blue Leaves," awarded the New York critics prize last year; a French comedy in "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme"; an evening of Australian poems, ballads and yarns; a one-man show by the celebrated German mime, Helmut Pezon; and a formal reading of a new play on a biblical subject by Wolf Markowitz of London, next week: "Hamlet."

Ireland, however, was not entirely neglected during the first six days. Jack MacGowan recited selections from Samuel Beckett in a program directed by the author, "Beginning to End." A play by Desmond Forrester, a leading figure on Irish television, "The True Story of the Horrid Popish Plot" had its premiere at the Gate Theatre.

The Forrester drama retells the Titus Oates affair which dominated English and Irish politics during Charles II's reign. Oates claimed to have discovered a conspiracy by Catholics in both lands to murder the king and take over the two kingdoms with the aid of the French army. He was supported by the perjuries of the king's chief opponents. A series of trials resulted in the execution of many innocent victims.

Casement Plot
"Prisoner of the Crown," at the Abbey, reviews the trial for high treason of Roger Casement. A former British diplomat, knighted for his services to the crown, the Irish-born Casement, filled with patriotic yearnings, resigned from the consular service in 1918 and turned revolutionary.

In 1918, he visited German prison camps to recruit Irish soldiers in the British forces for a rebellion. When he learned of the proposed Easter week rising (1916) he returned to Ireland aboard a German submarine, accompanied by a vessel with arms and ammunition. Casement landed but was captured on April 24 and taken to London for trial.

During his trial, the prosecution sought to blacken him in the eyes of sympathizers by circulating excerpts from his diaries that revealed him as a homosexual. These were probably forgeries—after 56 years, the originals have yet to be released for public scrutiny. Casement was sentenced to the gallows, stripped of his knighthood and, after the failure of an appeal, hanged at Pentonville, London, on Aug. 3, 1916.

Richard Stockton, basing his script on a story idea by Richard T. Herd, presents the case within the frame of the trial, employing flashbacks and asides to carry us from the jury room to the political intrigues behind the affair. John Kavanagh, who bears a striking resemblance to photographs of Casement, impersonates the martyred rebel and also plays one of the jurors who, under pressure, votes for execution. "This is a bit confusing as are several other mechanical devices of television drama-



The alleged diaries of Roger Casement, photographed in 1959 for the first time when they were removed from the Home Office to the Public Record Office, London.

tury. The documentary method robs the story of some of its emotional impact. The scene of the jailer asking to check the condemned man's hand before Casement goes to the gallows has been left out, an odd oversight in dramatizing fact. At the end, the verdict is left to the audience, although Mr. Stockton has already acquiesced, the accused.

The ghost of Roger Casement

in "The Night That Thoreau Spent in Jail" (at the Olympia) is by Jerome Lawrence, and Robert E. Lee, who wrote "Auntie Mame," "Inherit the Wind" and, this season, "The Incomparable Max," a biographical comedy about Max Beerbohm, the Edwardian wit, dandy and critic.

Their latest collaboration is not in the customary Lawrence-Lee manner. The Thoreau play is designed in a loose, breakaway, hop-skip-jump style very similar to that of "Prisoner of the Crown." In both plays, the captives slip through the bars to enact incidents from their pre-prison existence. The Lawrence-Lee work has already had 141 productions in the United States, but it has not yet been seen in New York. A plea for non-violent dissent, it identifies the 19th-century New England hermit with today's youthful opponents of conformity. Campus audiences have responded to the message and Hal Wallis has bought the motion picture rights.

Thoreau spent one night in a Concord jail in 1846 for refusing to pay his taxes—he disapproved of the U.S. involvement in Mexico. He is pictured as an ancestor of the mid-20th-century hippie, a flute instead of a guitar being the chief concession to 19th-century America.

Thoreau's discussions with the straight-laced Emerson on the slavery question, the Mexican War and the increasing squeeze that politicians are exercising on deluded citizens are voiced with lively overtones. The affinity of contemporary youth with the philosopher of Walden Pond is heavily stressed.

With its manufactured naïveté, the writing is on the little theater movement level. Instead of full-blooded characters, Lawrence and Lee have drawn representative types. Instead of plausible dialogue, they give us plain talk. Yet, despite this coyly primitive approach, the piece has an understandable appeal and seems to have achieved its projected purpose. An all-Irish company negotiates the Yankee drawl without descending to caricature and performs the play as it was written without frills.

Jean of Arc
In "Jeanette," Maurice Kurtz, a bilingual American whose French adaptation of Arthur Miller's "Incident at Vichy" enjoyed success this winter at the

Espace Cardin in Paris, has written a play about Joan of Arc before she left her home in Domremy. It was awarded the Whitehead Prize as the best play submitted to the Dublin Festival. A reading of the manuscript discloses its literary qualities and theatrical possibilities.

The presentation at the Gaiety Theatre, however, was marred by disputes between the author and the director and a subsequent editing of the text, a measure that inevitably weakens rather than strengthens the sought-for playing pace. The Dublin critics found it miscast, complained about the melody of accents and rigorously damned all.

Yet this dramatization of Joan's conflict with her peasant father, inspired by the pages of Michelet, is not to be dismissed. The role of the maid of her pig-farmer father, of her sympathetic uncle, of the man who would marry her, of the priest who would exorcise her are interestingly conceived and delineated. The play is certain to be seen again and again—under one hopes, happier circumstances.

French Academy Gives Awards For Records

PARIS, March 21 (UPI)—Darius Milhaud, Georg Solti and Pierre Frenay were awarded the Prix du Président de la République today at the ward ceremony of the 58th Grand Prix International du Disque here.

Milhaud, the composer, who will be 80 this year, was honored for recordings of his Octet and 14th and 15th Quartets by the Parrenin and Bernède Quartets; Solti for his 25 years of recordings and the recent recording of "Tannhäuser" that he conducted, and Frenay, the French actor, for his recording of Daudet's "Les Contes du Lundi."

Among the recordings cited by the Académie Charles Cros, which makes the annual awards, were Mahler's Third Symphony by the London Symphony under Jascha Horenstein (Unicorn) and Scriabin's "Prometheus" and Piano Concerto by the Philharmonia Orchestra under Lorin Maazel with Vladimir Ashkenazy, pianist (Decca) in the category of symphonic music.

The La Salle Quartet of Cincinnati received an award for its recording of the complete music for string quartet by Schoenberg, Berg and Webern (Deutsche Grammophon). In the jazz category the prize-winners included Duke Ellington for the first volumes of "The Works of Duke" (RCA Victor) and the Johnny Otis Show—Live at Monterey (Epic).

French Tour

The Nottingham Playhouse will be the first British theater company to make a tour of French Maisons de la Culture. Beginning April 11, the troupe will visit Rennes, Brest, Bourges and Reims with "The Tempest" and Pinter's "The Homecoming."

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (UPI)—The classical guitar has received another lease on life in the age of the microphone, assorted electronic wizardry and immense concert halls.

Georg Bolin, a Stockholm cabinetmaker turned instrument maker, has found a way of making the frail tones and overtones of the guitar audible in the back rows of big auditoriums and stadiums without impairing the subtle nuances of the delicate instrument. He calls the device, literally translated, a "tone spreader."

"It is not a regular electronic amplifier," says Mr. Bolin. "I like to think of it as, say, a satellite instrument."

"It is a satellite instrument," comments Per-Olof Johnson, associate professor of the classical guitar at the Royal Conservatory in Copenhagen. "I remember when Georg started toying with the idea; he built a regular guitar body and connected it by mysterious electronic means to the playing guitar. The thing seemed to work and Georg went on experimenting."

"By now it looks like a Far East pagoda," Prof. Johnson continues, and it really amplifies the true sound of the classical guitar. There is a button to it and it is very important to tune the tone spreader just right to suit the size and the acoustics of the room. The secret, I believe, and Georg is a bit secretive about it, is the materials used, alderwood and jacaranda, and the shapes of the resonance surfaces.



Georg Bolin, whose tone spreader is reaping praise from guitarists.

"Georg is a remarkable man," the professor adds. "He is a master craftsman with a real feeling for wood and form. Combine that with an extraordinary sense for acoustic nuances and you'll have a master guitar builder."

"The medieval troubadours had no problems with the guitar and the lute," Mr. Bolin explains. "They played in small rooms, before small gatherings. Today is a problem: Guitarists perform in large spaces or with orchestral groups. The tender guitar simply doesn't have a chance beyond, say, 30 feet."

Remedies have been thought up before—microphone and loudspeaker, the electronic guitar

with all kinds of electronic devices. The problem is that the delicate instrument gets lost in all the wiring.

"The major problem seems to have been that the regular loudspeaker is built in synthetic materials," says Prof. Johnson. "A sheet of cardboard, or whatever they use, cannot turn out the same resonance as real wood. And there are differences, too, between wood and wood. I remember once when Georg came along with two chunks of wood. One was 200 years old, the other fresh out of the forest. He tapped on them and the young wood said 'dud' and the old wood said 'boing.' See? said Georg."

Mr. Bolin, 59, spent the years

1950-67 as rector and artistic director of the apprentice school operated by Prof. Carl Malmsten, one of the leaders in Scandinavian modern furniture design. On the side, for fun, Mr. Bolin started making guitars. His customers were mainly conservatory students who usually couldn't afford the price a handmade guitar would normally command. Mr. Bolin made no major money on his hobby.

One guitarist could pay the regular price, though—a Spaniard named Andrés Segovia—and he did.

Mr. Bolin, still on a hobby basis, went on to build a concert piano. He took it to New York, where it managed to elicit enthusiasm from Leonard Bernstein, Eric Salzman, critic and composer, called Mr. Bolin the Gutenberg of the piano building trade.

"It was a regular piano," comments Prof. Johnson. "The thing was that the combination of Georg's hands and his ears made it a very fine piano."

Mass Audiences

Meanwhile, back in Sweden, Mr. Bolin sat back to do some serious thinking about the problem of making the voice of the classical guitar heard among a mass audience, without wrecking the natural sound. He knew full well that the problem was considered insoluble.

"Georg phoned me last summer to tell me he had found the solution," recalls Prof. Johnson. "I didn't believe him—it was like an alchemist telling me he had

found a way of making gold. Well, I tested his tone spreader and it worked. For the first time, one can actually hear the character of the sound isn't bastardized and the guitarist doesn't have to press his instrument beyond capacity."

"This is a fantastic thing," says Rune Gustafsson, one of Sweden's leading guitarists. "I remember once when I was to play a piece by Pierre Boulez with the Radio Sweden Symphony Orchestra. The situation was perfectly absurd; my guitar hadn't a chance to be heard. At that time I could certainly have used Georg's tone spreader."

Mr. Bolin still builds guitars and he figures he spends between 80 and 120 hours on each instrument. The materials for each guitar run around 600 Swedish crowns and they sell for some 3,000 crowns—around \$625—each. At present, Mr. Bolin is working with sound-spreading devices for the violin and the bass.

"The important thing is to amplify the sound of an instrument without losing the character of the tones and overtones," he says. "A source of inspiration right now is all those guitar players who have called to tell me about the adventure of filling a giant concert hall with one little guitar."

"The secret is," says Prof. Johnson, "Georg's immense feeling for his materials—woods—and his incredible acoustic sensitivity. If he had any trace of a businessman in him he'd be rich by now."

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Irving Marder: The End of the Egg

The Danish Egg Export Cooperative has announced that, after four years of experimentation, it has perfected a machine that will produce 240 eggs an hour—cylindrical in shape, each 18 inches long and 3 inches in diameter.

News item.

PARIS (UPI)—A hen with an inferiority complex is, heaven knows, a pitiable object, but it is one that we must evidently steel ourselves to contemplate. Unless the Danish Egg Export Cooperative is pulling somebody's leg, this would appear to be the end of the egg as we have known it.

The news from Copenhagen will make especially poignant reading over breakfast tables. The British Empire, though only a shell of it remains, was built on eggs. The empire-builders—Gordon, Napier, Dalhousie, Rhodes—were egg-eaters to a man, as was the bard who sang their praises, Kipling.

Through the centuries, the egg has held a central place on British tables. One of the more stirring bits on British TV is a short commercial on behalf of the Egg Marketing Board, built around the slogan, "Go to Work on an Egg!" It shows a typical Briton, having breakfast in the time-honored fashion, bounding away to the office like a champion.

Not that the egg has failed to leave its mark on American history, with its British heritage. The wilderness was cleared by egg-eating settlers, and the West was won by men of the same stamp. The outcome was predestined. Has anyone ever heard of an Indian brave who ate eggs?

A Tribute

It seems only fair, at this turning point, to pause for a moment in tribute to this remarkable object that has played a role in building empires and clearing wildernesses. Larousse Gastronomique, in fact, pauses for about a half hour, devoting almost 25 full pages to the egg and its many splendors and possibilities.

It has been proved that in general, no matter in what form eggs are taken, says Larousse, "they produce a quicker feeling of satisfaction than the equivalent amount of meat."

It continues with a statement that no one, I think, would want to argue with: "Ostrich, turkey, goose, peacock and duck eggs are bigger than hens' eggs; pigeon, guinea-fowl, pheasant, partridge,

lapwing, plover and gulls' eggs are smaller. All these are of a very similar composition except for duck and goose eggs, which are more oily."

Larousse offers a list of more than 300 ways of preparing eggs (not counting the endless variations on the omelette). Among those that caught my eye were eggs Chateaubriand—soft-boiled and served with artichoke hearts topped with Béarnaise sauce. Larousse adds a cautionary note: "In cooking and baking only absolutely fresh eggs should be used. Certain methods of cooking eggs . . . should only be used when the eggs are not more than a day or two old. Ideally only eggs laid on the day itself should be used, but that is often difficult to arrange."

Sandwiches

To return, however, to Copenhagen and the Danish Egg Export Cooperative. One hesitates to speak of a breakthrough in this context, but that would seem to be the right term: For many years researchers and inventors have been trying to improve upon what is often regarded as one of nature's best packaging efforts. The Danes are aiming their long eggs at such wholesale customers as caterers, who often have to produce hundreds of egg sandwiches at short notice, and also at housewives. (The implication is that you could keep close-mouthed about the manufacturing method. Presumably the eggs are hard-boiled and then processed. Each long egg requires the concentrated effort of six hens.)

Thus the juggernaut of progress hurtles ahead. In general one tends to agree with Larousse's edict that "in cooking and baking only absolutely fresh eggs should be used."

But certain other uses for the Danish product come to mind, especially at this season. Easter-egg rolling, for example: A cylindrical egg certainly ought to roll better than an egg-shaped egg; but its use would probably necessitate a change in the ground rules.

Then there is the political aspect. If you were a candidate, would you prefer to be hit by a rotten hen's egg (weighing, according to Larousse, an average of two ounces) or by a 16-inch Danish egg? The latter, obviously, much heavier, would smell a lot better and simplify the cleaning process. On the other hand, if one of these were dropped on your head, from a great height . . .

Ground Rules for Moscow

Leonid Brezhnev's televised address to the trade union leaders in Moscow had some of the aspects of a fireside chat with the Soviet citizenry at large, some coloration of a report to an important branch of the Soviet government. But it also had the effect of laying down some of the ground rules for the May visit of President Nixon to Moscow.

"We approach the forthcoming Soviet-American talks," Mr. Brezhnev said, "from business-like, realistic positions." The Kremlin's intent, he went on, was "to find such areas in relations between Russia and the United States that would make it possible, without retreating from the principles of our policy, to establish a certain degree of mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the strengthening of universal peace."

This is a modest, but practicable goal, and it is one to which the United States could well subscribe. But it is also extremely vague and tentative. It calls for exploration of possible areas of agreement—and in other portions of his speech, Mr. Brezhnev seemed to rule out some very important portions of the world scene.

It would, of course, be possible for the Soviet Union and the United States to collaborate in seeking answers to the problems of Europe, now that Moscow has conceded Washington's legitimate interest in that continent (as well as the existence and significance of the Common Market). It would also be useful for Mr. Nixon to assure his hosts that they are not the targets of the

recent Sino-American rapprochement, and possibly to seek some three-way cooperation among the three powers concerned.

These would be very desirable subjects for top-level discussion. But rather more urgent is the situation in the Middle East, and here Mr. Brezhnev seems to have gone some distance to assure the Arabs of his deep and abiding friendship. Since Arab aspirations are so sweeping and militant and since only some compromise can break the deadlock, this casts doubt on whether the United States can make much progress on the issue in Moscow. Somehow, the arms race must be slowed there, just as the Soviet Union and the United States are in general agreement that their own competition in weapons must be subjected to some checks. It would not be wise for either the Soviets or the Americans to bargain over the heads of Israel and the Arab states as to any settlement in the region. But surely they could agree on the rate at which, and the purposes for which, they should ship arms to the contending nations.

The Moscow talks will clearly have certain limitations—fewer, perhaps, than was the case in the Peking visit, since a good deal of exploration of Soviet-American differences has already taken place and a fair number of agreements have already been reached. But the remaining sore points in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, Middle Europe and the Middle East have already deeply involved Soviet and American interests. They need treatment, and soon, before they bring up the temperatures of all parties concerned.

A Short Visit to Canada

President Nixon's business in Moscow and Peking lies very much in the traditional line of politics and national security. In contrast, his trip to Canada next month will take him into the new diplomacy of economic and environmental protection.

The Canadians are crucial to Mr. Nixon's attempts to improve this country's balance of payments since, after all, more than one-fourth of our total foreign trade is with Canada. The Canadians plausibly deny that they are responsible for our international deficits, and observe that it is hard for a small country to live next to a neighbor as large as us. We reply by denying that we are trying to export unemployment to Canada, and we usually add that the Canadians are a bigger country than they seem to realize. Since both countries are suffering high unemployment, and since both governments are moving toward national elections this year, neither feels that it has much room for maneuver.

About half of Canadian manufacturing industry is now owned by Americans. Severe restrictions on capital would, in fact, accommodate narrow but strong interests in both countries. They would please the Canadian nationalists, and simultaneously help our balance of payments. Fortunately, both countries remain fairly solidly committed to the principle of free movement of capital.

Prime Minister Trudeau and his cabinet have been considering for the past year a proposal for new controls on foreign ownership. But he has yet to proceed with legislation. With elections near and the country coming through a recession, Mr. Trudeau

does not care to frighten the businessmen who preside over industrial expansion. This issue is chiefly interesting to the United States as an illustration of the internal Canadian dilemma over foreign investment, which threatens sovereignty but promises jobs. Mr. Nixon is taking the position, quite correctly, that it is entirely up to the Canadians to set the limits on American ownership in their economy.

In the crucial matter of natural resources, where Canada is rich and we are hungry, government regulation is likely to prove more important over the years than ownership. Examples are already becoming visible. The American-owned oil industry in Canada has been pressing the Canadian government to use its diplomatic channels to obtain larger U.S. import quotas. Conversely the United States would like to import more Canadian natural gas, but here the Canadians have been setting very careful quotas to protect their reserves. These matters may not appear very prominently in the communiqués that follow Mr. Nixon's visit, but they are increasingly the substance of our relationship.

In the case of the most essential resource of all, water, the negotiators for the two countries are now working to complete the Great Lakes pollution control agreement. These talks have proved difficult and slow, but the announcement of Mr. Nixon's trip now creates considerable pressure to conclude them by the beginning of next month. If it produces a finished treaty to give the Great Lakes a belated measure of protection, the presidential visit to Ottawa will require no other justification.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Moscow in a Hurry

Discreet pressures from Moscow on France to have the apparently bogged-down procedure concerning the European security conference stepped up are to be expected in the coming weeks. The Russians know that within the Western camp the French are those most interested in the security conference and count on the virtues of imagination of French diplomacy for breaking the deadlock. Paris, already designated as the place for the official contacts between Washington and Peking, is indeed becoming one of the poles of Western diplomacy. It has often been said, and it remains true, that the main reason why Moscow is so eager to have the security conference is the desire to secure its Western areas better to respond to the Chinese challenge.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Heath, Pompidou Meeting

Two preoccupations appear: a French preoccupation not to revive the quarrel over

supranationality; a British preoccupation not to make an anti-American Europe. President Pompidou had suggested in his press conference the creation of a council of secretaries for European affairs. Mr. Heath is not very "warm" on this and Mr. Pompidou admits that it is not urgent. But they agree on the creation of a permanent political secretariat, also suggested by Mr. Pompidou. Mr. Heath wishes to have its headquarters in Brussels. Mr. Pompidou on the contrary proposed Paris, so that the new body cannot be confused with the technical bodies in Brussels. The French appear very satisfied with the position adopted by Mr. Heath concerning the reform of the international monetary system. The main question is to protect Europe from the effects of American inflation. Mr. Heath reportedly agreed to a settlement fully conformant to French views. This settlement should: (1) Be founded on a return to dollar convertibility; (2) Not minimize the role of gold.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 22, 1897

NEW YORK—The American clipper T.F. Oakes, long since given up as lost, arrived today, 299 days out from Hong Kong, whence she sailed on July 4 with a general cargo for New York. She came into port in tow of the Kasbek, which encountered her on March 11, about 200 miles eastward of Philadelphia. Captain Reed of the T.F. Oakes, tells an awful story of typhoons, men washed overboard, sickness and hunger.

Fifty Years Ago

March 22, 1922

NEW YORK—The White Light District had extra excitement early this morning when detectives raided the popular Rendezvous Restaurant and arrested Gilda Gray, a prominent shimmy exponent, and three other girls doing a Hawaiian dance. They were all charged with participation in an indecent and immoral exhibition. At the same time four waiters in the restaurant were arrested for violation of the Prohibition Law.



Shakedown Cruise

Balancing Asia's Vacuum

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—One outstanding conclusion after a long Asian trip is that the postwar strategic balance is dissolving. Since there never was a truly stable balance, this means that a state of flux has set in. In no other area has this new power relationship become more obvious.

The old empires are gone except for odd vestiges like Hong Kong and Macao and a coalescing West Europe has yet to produce a comprehensible policy in the East. Both CENTO and SEATO, the main multilateral alliances, are dead, even if they twitch posthumously. Russia now presses to move into areas they embraced.

This has encouraged an effort by America and China to re-examine the region and find where they have common interests. It has also spurred fresh nationalism in Japan, of an economic, not a military sort.

Future Stability

Any future Asian stability depends on relationships between China, India and Japan that can be tolerated by Moscow and Washington. Peking will probably reconcile itself to the changed Indian situation and, without abandoning Pakistani friendship, return to the type of understanding with New Delhi that existed when Nehru was prime minister. This will ultimately help India to disengage from over-reliance on Russia.

As China and the United States recognize certain mutual interests that transcend ideology, they will find it useful to work together in counterbalancing Soviet interest in India. Mrs. Gandhi might quite willingly play along, to frustrate Moscow's efforts to gain any preponderant influence in Southeast Asia. Peking is better served by peace than war in Vietnam. It can better afford to see the Indo-China peninsula neutralized rather than risk Soviet political gains there. Consequently the Chinese are less likely now to encourage Hanoi's preconditions to peace: replacing Thieu's presidential regime in Saigon with

a parliamentary regime designed to gradually disintegrate the anti-Communist government.

The flaming issue between China and the United States, Taiwan, has been considerably defused. If some form of autonomy were to be offered when Chiang Kai-shek dies, most Taiwanese might accept this. The big change since Nixon's journey is that no future Taiwan formula can be unilaterally written in Washington.

Japan is vital to the New Look in Asia. Nixon's Peking visit, widely televised among the Japanese, will have a very long-lasting effect among them. For the first time since 1945 Tokyo recognizes the need to formulate its own individual foreign policy and this is bound to develop along more nationalistic lines.

At the 1964 Japanese Olympic Games, the nation regained its self-confidence, at Expo '70 it became intoxicated with its progress, and the 1972 Nixon shocks on the dollar and China have completed the regeneration. It is likely that Japan, during this decade, will demand extrusion of all United States bases while retaining under the American nuclear umbrella.

Washington, Peking and Moscow must arrange a vague accommodation that each will help its respective Asian clients only if each other's forces or proxy forces invade the territory of those clients. Were there such an invasion, it should be known the interested major powers would help; otherwise not. This each would look after its interests while avoiding purely local conflicts.

Reuniting Nations

Within such a general outline, which may be the purpose of presidential flights to both Moscow and Peking, it is even possible to imagine moves toward reuniting partitioned countries: Taiwan on a semi-autonomous basis, Vietnam in terms of regional collaboration; suggested by Saigon, Korea along lines reflecting Chancellor Brandt's attempts in Germany. The South

as exigency demands—the word could not be more apt. But as regards the sting in the tail of the quoted article, I must point out that it is quite remarkable how many Americans, after their tour of service is done, return voluntarily to reside under what The New York Times refers to as "an oppressive Greek regime."

(Mrs.) M. ROSS MACAULAY.

Athens

Would You Believe?

Not only does man play this silly game called war but now animals have gotten into the act (LHT March 20). Disgusting! Porpoises are supposed to be friendly, peace-loving creatures. Now they are trained to kill. Who can we trust now? What a shame that man is such an intelligently stupid creature. What other animal wages war or destroys its own kind? Wolves? Rarely. Hawks? Rarely. Doves? Frequently! (A strange symbol for peace at that.)

MICHAEL E. SLOBODKIN.

Paris

Bow to Colonels

On reading the editorial "A Bow to the Colonels" (LHT March 14), far be it from me to quarrel with the "hypocrisy" of the U.S. State Department, which appears to run with the hares and hunt with the hounds of this world

Proposal for a 3-Tier 'Structure of Peace'

By Charles W. Yost

WASHINGTON.—The "structure of peace," the "world of justice" of which the President spoke so glowingly in his Shanghai toast and his "State of the World" message to Congress last month would seem to be, on the basis of evidence so far, little more than the old 19th century balance of power in modern dress.

Strip it of fancy language, it is merely a balancing off against each other of the five strongest contemporary nations—the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union; the still very imperfect union in Western Europe; an economically strong but militarily weak Japan; and an underdeveloped but skillfully managed China.

Presumably, in the minds of the President and Dr. Henry Kissinger, the United States, as the strongest and most adaptable of the five, would be able to sit in the middle of a seesaw, tilting it dexterously one way or the other as Washington saw fit.

Frankly, that would seem to be the sort of doctrine throwback of older statesmen. No doubt it is what is most likely to happen in the immediate future. On the other hand, it is no more likely to succeed in the longer run than did the balance of power before World War I or between the two world wars.

Moscow and Peking are going to have very different ideas, from either Washington or each other, of how, when and where the balance should be tilted. Japan and Western Europe will not cheerfully see their interests manipulated to shore up or undermine shifting superpower balances. This will not be a "structure of peace" any more than was the bipolar cold war.

What then is the alternative? What might be a more reliable and yet a feasible international structure in the 1970s? My belief is that it should be a three-tiered structure, built on solid and tested foundations but still canted over toward foreseeable future requirements.

First Tier

The first tier would simply be a logical extension of the policy which held the world together during the 20 years after World War II—a closer association of the developed democracies: Western Europe, Japan, North America.

Due to the accidents of history these nations acquired, earlier than others, more experience in self-government, more sophistication in technology and more productive economies. These temporary advantages certainly do not give them any right to rule the world, but they do give them responsibility to set an example to other nations.

The first tier of the structure of peace, therefore, should be an even closer association among the democracies. U.S. policy during the past year has weakened rather than strengthened this tier.

The second tier, the one on which the Nixon administration has most recently concentrated, is some measure of détente and accommodation among the adversary great powers. Progress on accommodation with China has been more bold and rapid than anyone expected. On the other hand, the more urgent and necessary accommodations with the Soviet Union have been less bold and rapid than they might have been.

It would be foolish to expect to build a "structure of peace" primarily on such accommodations, because the conceptions and interests of the Communist powers are too radically different from those of the United States, and of each other, to make such a triangular structure reliable. Still, some understandings among them are an essential prerequisite to building a structure of peace by other means.

The Third Tier

The third tier of such a structure must be one which brings in the rest of the world, the more than three-quarters of the sovereign nations, which are neither Communist nor developed democracies.

The only structure which now meets that prescription, which since last year is almost universal and should soon become completely so, is the United Nations. Here is the structure within which conflicts among developing countries (Arab-Israel, India-Pakistan) and conflicts between great powers inside the third tier (Middle East, Southeast Asia, Indian Ocean) can most safely be defused and resolved.

Here is the instrument through which necessary aid to developing countries can be extended with least intrusion and least involvement of great powers. The United Nations is the tier of the structure of peace which the Nixon administration least understands and most neglects—except when its purpose is served by blaming the UN for its mistakes.

It is doubtful that the subject was even mentioned in Peking. It is unlikely that there is any intention to raise it in Moscow. Yet to speak of a "structure of peace" in the last third of the 20th century with only a heterogeneous assortment of rival great powers in mind, without thought of the world society of which the United Nations is the emerging prototype, would be to miss the forest for the trees.

A stable structure of peace will have to be big enough for everyone, even though a large size will play the largest part in it. There is a far better chance that great-power embulations can be contained and controlled inside legal institutions, than by precarious balances, combinations and accommodations among themselves.

Mr. Yost, a diplomat of 30 years experience, is a former U.S. delegate to the UN. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

What the Taiwanese Really Feel

By Edwin O. Reischauer

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Some commentators saw the statements about Taiwan in the Shanghai communiqué of Feb. 27 as the only concrete results emerging from President Nixon's talks with Chou En-lai. They said that the United States had made great concessions on Taiwan, without compensatory concessions from China, and that the settlement of the Taiwan issue was now clear because the door had been closed to a separate Taiwan. Neither of these conclusions is correct; in fact both cases the exact reverse may be more accurate.

It has been clear for some time that the United States has no vital national interest in the existence of a separate Taiwan or the permanent maintenance of a military presence there. America's decision in 1950 to loan forces in Taiwan are small and are largely for the purpose of maintaining a military supply line to Vietnam—a mission that, one would hope and expect, will be entirely outdated soon. The United States therefore has made no great concession in reaffirming "its interest in a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan question by the Chinese themselves" or in affirming its "ultimate objective of the withdrawal of all U.S. forces and military installations from Taiwan."

China for its part related in the communiqué its whole position on Taiwan, but with one significant omission. There was no reference to the American treaty commitment to Taiwan. When the United States subsequently issued reassurances that the treaty was still in effect, Peking made no counterblast. In effect, it publicly accepted the status quo at least for the time being. After decades of arguing that it had nothing to discuss with the United States until we returned the "stolen" province of Taiwan, the Chinese discussed matters for many hours with the arch villain and then issued a communiqué in which they agreed to disagree and then try to move on beyond these disagreements to the "normalization" of relations.

The communiqué even implied a rather long period of status quo for Taiwan. The American side stated that, pending "the ultimate decision" of complete military withdrawal, it would "in the meantime . . . progressively reduce its forces and military installations on Taiwan as the tension in this area diminishes." This sounds to me like a much slower withdrawal than I had previously expected.

Perhaps Peking was willing to make these very substantial concessions in its immediate stand on the Taiwan question because it believed that the basic problem was the American support for a separate Taiwan. If so, this is a serious misunderstanding of what the problem really is. The Taiwan problem historically had its origin in a half century of Japanese colonial rule and then the American decision in 1950 to isolate Taiwan militarily from involvement in the Korean War, but it exists now and will continue to exist in the future primarily because of the attitudes of the Taiwanese people themselves.

Status Quo Goes On

No one can speak with certainty about what is in the minds of the Taiwanese. The politically repressive Nationalist regime has not permitted them to speak their minds. But, as best one can judge, the vast majority of them appear to yearn for a separate

Taiwan from China and a government they themselves control. The Shanghai communiqué has not changed any of this. In fact, it seems to guarantee the continuation of the status quo in a part of China. This further strengthens the separatism of the Taiwanese from China. It may also force the Taiwanese majority and the mainland minority into a closer union.

Americans should not assume that the Taiwan problem is solved or on the way to solution. "Autonomy" might serve for a while as a useful fig leaf to conceal the realities, but it is not a solution. Peking and the Taiwanese could never agree on a common interpretation of autonomy. It is distressing to see the United States acknowledging in the communiqué that "all Chinese on either side of the Taiwan Strait maintain there is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China." This simply is not true. It is the view of the two governments involved but not of the bulk of the people on Taiwan. Let us hope that the President's agreement to this statement was merely a matter of ignorance—shocking though that is—rather than heartless unconcern for what people really feel.

Edwin O. Reischauer is University Professor at Harvard and a former U.S. ambassador in Japan. He wrote this piece for The New York Times.

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Profit Rises 21 Percent at Philips' Lamp

British Oxygen Net Up 2.4 Percent in Quarter

EINDHOVEN, the Netherlands, March 21 (Reuters).—Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken profits tumbled 21 percent last year although sales showed a 19.8 percent gain, the electronics company said today.

Consolidated net profit was 343 million guilders (\$107 million), down from 426 million in 1970, while sales were 18.1 billion guilders versus 15.1 billion.

Per-share profit was 2.49 guilders compared with 1970's 3.29 guilders. Philips declared a final dividend of 1 guilder, bringing the year's total to 1.60 guilders, compared with 1.70 guilders the previous year.

In the fourth quarter, consolidated net profit was 116 million guilders, up 27 percent from 91 million in the 1970 quarter, on sales of 4.98 billion guilders, up 8 percent from 4.61 billion. Profit per share rose to 0.85 guilder from 0.68 guilder.

British Oxygen Net Up

LONDON, March 21 (AP-DJ).—British Oxygen Co. net profit rose 2.4 percent in the final quarter of 1971 on a sales increase of 27 percent, the company said today.

The company said after-tax profit in the quarter was \$4.3 million (\$11 million), compared with \$4.2 million in the same quarter of 1970, while sales were \$297 million, up from \$281 million.

The company said demand from the heavy sectors of British and European industry remains at a low level. Hopes for an improvement have still to be realized, it said.

The Washington realignment of major currencies last December "automatically reduced the sterling value of overseas profits by about 5 percent," British Oxygen said.

Kredietbank Net Up

LUXEMBOURG, March 21 (DPA).—Kredietbank Luxembourg net profit rose 20 percent in 1971, the bank announced today.

It said profit was 72.4 million francs (\$1.6 million), up from 60.4 million in 1970. The bank declared a dividend of 110 francs a share, up from the previous 100 francs.

Officials Hint at Delay In Dollar Devaluation

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP-DJ).—U.S. officials are hinting at the possibility of a further delay in formal devaluation of the dollar, causing concern among

Budget Spurs London Stock Market Prices

LONDON, March 21 (Reuters).—Shares on the London Stock Exchange shot ahead following the £12.2-billion tax cuts handed out for a full year by Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber in his budget, statement today.

In late inter-office dealings after the close of the market, gains were recorded by a whole line of leading stocks with the top four clearing banks: National Westminster, Barclays, Midland, and Lloyds, adding 20 pence at a time.

Shares of prominent companies like Dunlop, Courtauld, Unilever and General Electric Co. were all marked several pence higher.

Stockbrokers were reported pleased with the budget and tax concessions. "It is orientated towards the stock market and looks bullish for shares so far," one stockbroker said.

Oil Firms to Give Qatar 20% Share

BEIRUT, March 21 (UPI).—Foreign oil companies operating in the Arabian Gulf state of Qatar have agreed to the principle of 20 percent participation in their concessions by the government, the Saudi Arabian press agency said today.

With an annual output of 17.7 million tons, Qatar ranks ninth among the 15 major Arab oil producers.

The two companies extracting its oil—Qatar Petroleum and Shell Qatar—represent British, American, Dutch and French interests.

The 11-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has demanded a 20 percent equity participation in the companies working its oilfields.

foreign authorities about fresh speculative surges.

Instead of notifying the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of the dollar's new value as soon as Congress passes the devaluation bill itself, the Treasury is expected to wait until Congress also enacts a related appropriations bill.

It is "irritating" that there will be a longer period of uncertainty about currency values, one diplomatic source said, because this could lead to speculative speculations that could dump more dollars into foreign central banks.

The appropriations bill would permit Washington to contribute an additional \$1 billion to the World Bank and other development aid institutions to make up for the approximate 3 percent cut in the dollar's international value. The Treasury also is seeking an appropriation of about \$525 million to allow it to honor its similar "maintenance of value" pledge to the IMF itself.

"We would prefer to have the appropriation before we declare the new par value of the dollar to the IMF," said Michael Bradford, the Treasury's assistant general counsel specializing in international finance.

The Treasury cannot ask for the extra appropriations until Congress enacts what is in effect the "authorization" for this, the bill to devalue the dollar by raising the official price of gold to \$38 an ounce from \$35. Only then, legislative sources say, will the House Appropriations Committee consider onto which broader appropriations bill attach the new Treasury request.

The extra fund request is not expected to prove controversial in itself, but there could be a delay until May or June if the measure is tied to other foreign-aid legislation, which has been getting particularly rough treatment lately in Congress. If the Treasury convinces the appropriations panels that the matter is urgent, though, the House and then the Senate appropriations panels could move swiftly by tying the money request to other, less-disputed legislation.

Canadian Javelin Agrees to Sell Its Linerboard Mill

MONTREAL, March 21 (AP-DJ).—Canadian Javelin Ltd. said yesterday it has advised the Newfoundland government of "the acceptability" of its proposal to purchase the assets of the company's linerboard project under construction at Stephenville, Newfoundland. Terms of the proposal were not disclosed.

Javelin said the proposal called for the government to assume "all liabilities in connection with the assets purchased, the release of Canadian Javelin from guarantees it has given, indemnification of Javelin against such guarantees, repayment of advances and a return of the collateral security placed in trust in favor of the government."

Javelin said it has been advised by the government that if it reaches agreement with the company, it would be subject to cabinet action planned for March 27, "subject to the government being re-elected."

The Newfoundland election is slated for March 24.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Today Previous
Ster. 10 per cent 5.8185 5.8001
Belg. fr. (A) 48.85-69 47.78-82
Belg. fr. (B) 48.94-96 48.05-05
Dutch mark 3.1678 3.1772-80
Danish krone 6.9537-52 6.9708-20
Fr. fr. (A) 4.905-51 4.9253-5473
Fr. fr. (B) 5.9408-20 5.9408-20
Guilder 3.1850-60 3.1940-60
Israeli pound 4.20 4.20
Lira 51.25-35 50.00
Pasta 64.425-45 64.57-54
Schilling 23.005-05 23.125-145
Sw. krona 4.7720-40 4.7680-780
Swiss franc 2.0550-15 2.0500-00
Yen 360.18 360.18
A—Free; B—Commercial.

The new computer appears to be part of a proposed series of machines that has become known abroad as the Ryad series. The Russian word "ryad" means series.

By making the Ryad series compatible with the IBM 360 system, the Russians have opened the possibility for importing software for their ambitious automatic control systems, including both industrial process control and management information systems.

The current five-year plan of the Soviet Union has set a production goal of 12,000 to 15,000 third-generation units to be introduced by 1975. Production was scheduled to begin this year, but reports of development delays had suggested that the timetable could not be maintained.

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Lennart Nordenhall



P.G. Newton

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Lennart Nordenhall has been appointed president of Litton Business Systems International SA with responsibility for sales and service operations throughout Europe, Africa and Australia. He succeeds Hans Winer, who has resigned. Also, Johannes, formerly vice-president for operations at Litton RCS division, replaces Mr. Nordenhall as president of Litton's Svenska Destar division, based in Stockholm.

At Deere & Co.'s European office in Heidelberg, L. Neel Hall has been named managing director—Europe, Africa, Middle East—succeeding Robert W. Boeke who returns to the U.S. office. David H. Stone becomes director of marketing for Europe, Africa, Middle East.

Richard W. Stone has been named vice-president, marketing, and member of the executive management committee at R.J. Reynolds Tobacco International in Geneva. Mr. Stone was director of marketing at Philip Morris Europe.

At WENESSE, Brussels-based Westinghouse affiliate for nuclear energy, Thomas G. Evans becomes managing director. Former director of Nuclear Energy Systems Power Systems International, Mr. Evans replaces R.A. Baker, who returns to Westinghouse-Pittsburgh.

Martin Duchesne has joined Berntson International, management consultants, as partner in their Brussels office.

Price Rollbacks Seen Possible for Some U.S. Firms

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP).—A tentative Price Commission study indicates that many large firms may have to roll back prices because they have illegally increased their profit margins.

Officials say an initial sampling of quarterly reports filed by about 160 large firms shows that roughly 10 percent appear to have increased their profit margins.

Unless these apparent increases are due to arithmetical errors or seasonal profit variations, they violate commission guidelines. The rules say generally that prices may rise to offset increased costs, but not so much as to raise profit margins above the average for the best two of the preceding three fiscal years.

It is illegal to initiate some rollback price actions, commission chairman C. Jackson Grayson said in an interview. "The staff is studying that right now."

An official responsible for the study said his findings are still tentative, and that final evaluations will not be available for a few days.

He did not name the firms involved, and said he could draw no sound conclusions from the preliminary data—the first quarterly reports required of all firms with more than \$50 million a year in sales.

These reports are just beginning to trickle in. Most firms operate on a calendar-year basis, and will not have to submit reports until mid-May, 45 days after the end of the first quarter.

Some executives are convinced that only major changes in the industry's marketing structure can help it regain its old sales pace.

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Mutual Funds In U.S. Lose Their Magic

Need Seen for Change In Marketing Methods

BOSTON, March 21 (AP-DJ).—U.S. mutual funds have lost much of their glamour, and it may be years, if ever, before the industry regains its once-sizzling sales pace. In addition, there could be a major shift in the way the fund shares are marketed to the public. Those are the views of some security analysts who follow funds and of some top executives in the industry itself.

Funds may be headed for a long period of slow, steady growth, says William Boscow, senior vice-president for marketing at Investors Diversified Services, the nation's biggest mutual fund complex. "But the phenomenal success story of mutual funds," he adds, "is behind us."

In February, the industry had gross redemptions of \$513.8 million, the highest ever, and net redemptions of \$110 million, the third highest on record, the Investment Company Institute (ICI) reported yesterday.

Gross sales of funds fell to \$404 million from \$521.3 million in January.

The last time mutual funds were in a net redemption position was September, 1971, when cash-in exceeded sales by more than \$166 million.

Redemptions as a percentage of net assets in February were pegged at 9.4 percent while assets totaled \$58.5 billion. January assets were \$56.7 billion.

Despite 1971's bullish stock market, the industry's net sales performance last year was dismal. If the sales performance was bad, the market performance has not been much better. Investors put only \$397 million of new money, after subtracting money withdrawn, into funds last year, down from \$1.6 billion in 1970 and a record \$3.1 billion in 1969.

The eagerness of investors to take their money out of the funds is largely to blame for the decline. They redeemed \$1.8 billion in fund shares last year, up from \$3 billion the year before. The 1971 figure amounted to 9.3 percent of fund assets, the highest redemption rate in 20 years, up from 6.2 percent in 1970.

Poor Performance

A survey commissioned by the ICI found that two-thirds of those investors redeeming their fund shares cite poor performance as a reason.

Many industry executives and analysts believe a more fundamental difficulty lies in the industry's marketing system. It served well in the 1960s, but now has been weakened in several ways. Many salesmen have been forced out of business and sales of mutual funds through stock brokers have run into trouble with the 1968 ban on "give-ups." These were portions of brokerage fees that funds directed their brokers to give up to other brokers as compensation for selling fund shares.

Some executives are convinced that only major changes in the industry's marketing structure can help it regain its old sales pace.

WASHINGTON, March 21 (NYT).—The stock market ran into a wall of worries today and New York Stock Exchange prices tumbled along a broad front. Most individual declines were fairly small, however.

The Dow Jones Industrial average sank 7.15 to 934.00, after a loss of more than 11 in late-morning activity.

Although the familiar chorus of "profit-taking" rose from Wall Street, a nervous and unsettled tone characterized the trading on a day when the major news seemed rather drab.

Eastman Kodak, the only gainer among the 15 most active issues, edged up 1.8 to 115 1/4. This stock has been a market stalwart, climbing a total of 6 3/8 in the past year, and selling at a record price of 117 yesterday thanks to Eastman's new line of Instamatic cameras.

Elsewhere among the 30 Dow Industrials, the only gains were fractional—showing up in American Can, Anheuser-Busch and General Foods. Du Pont, down 2 5/8 to 166 7/8, was the only Dow issue to fall by as much as an entire point.

By the same token, all declines on the active list were measured in fractions.

Only 288 issues managed to finish higher, compared with 1,199 backsliders. Somewhat more ominously, the ratio of 1972 highs and lows turned relatively unfavorable. The list of 30 highs and 27 lows compared with the 103 yearly highs and 52 lows yesterday.

Volume rose to 18.61 million shares from the previous 16.42 million.

As for those worries affecting the market, they ranged from the record \$813 million in mutual fund redemptions for February to the possibility of a West Coast dock strike that would hamper the economic recovery, and the weakness of the dollar on European currency exchanges. Another worry was the trend toward rising interest rates.

Also depressing the market was a report that U.S. officials are hinting at a possible further delay in formal devaluation of the dollar.

Some big-name glammers showed the market's largest losses. Among them were Texas Instruments, down 4 1/2 to 139 1/4, ARA Services, down 4 to 165 3/4, Tropics Products, off 3 1/8 to 79 1/2, Rite Aid, off 5 to 110, Xerox, down 2 1/2 to 136, and Grand Rapids, off 1 3/8 to 44 5/8. Superior Oil fell 7 to 238.

Prices also backed off in moderately active trading on the Amex. The index fell 0.24 to 27.85. Declines routed advances 830 to 174, while volume was 5.75 million shares, up from 5 million yesterday.

NASDAQ activities included Forest Oil Corp., 16 1/4, off 1 8, Sterling Homes, 10 1/2, unchanged, Nationwide Corp. (A), 14 1/2, up 1/4, and Phillips' Lamp, 15 5/8, up 1/4.

On the bond market the third consecutive day of Federal Reserve activity pushed the government sector higher, with inter-declines closing about 1/4 point higher and Treasury bill rates closing unchanged to 5 basis points lower.

Orders Decline 2.8% for U.S. Durable Goods

WASHINGTON, March 21 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods dropped 2.8 percent, or \$994 million, in February to a seasonally-adjusted \$34.1 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

But the previous month's advance was revised upward to \$2.65 billion from a preliminary \$2.55 billion.

The February backlog of unfilled orders rose 0.4 percent, or \$292 million, to an adjusted \$16.28 billion following an upward revised \$1.53 billion January advance.

Durable goods shipments climbed 0.7 percent, or \$243 million, to \$33.8 billion, significantly less than January's upward revised \$1.72-billion gain.

Commenting on the poor showing of new orders, the Commerce Department noted that a decline of some \$1.35 billion for defense products—stemming from the shipbuilding and aerospace industries—was only partly offset by increases in motor vehicles and parts.

On the other hand, a rise in shipments of motor vehicles and parts was less than offset by a decrease in machinery industry sales.

Wall St. Prices Plunge On Economic Worries

By Vartanig G. Vartan

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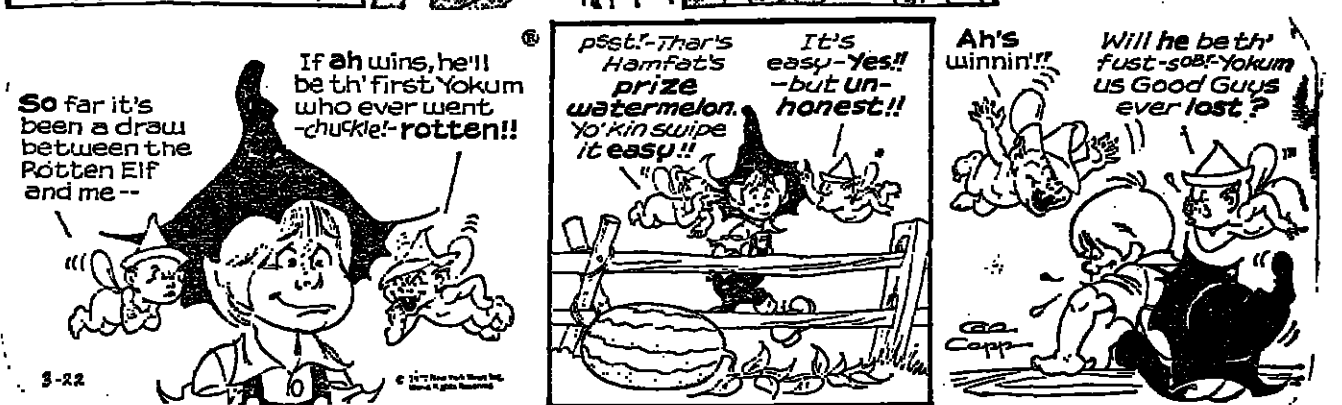
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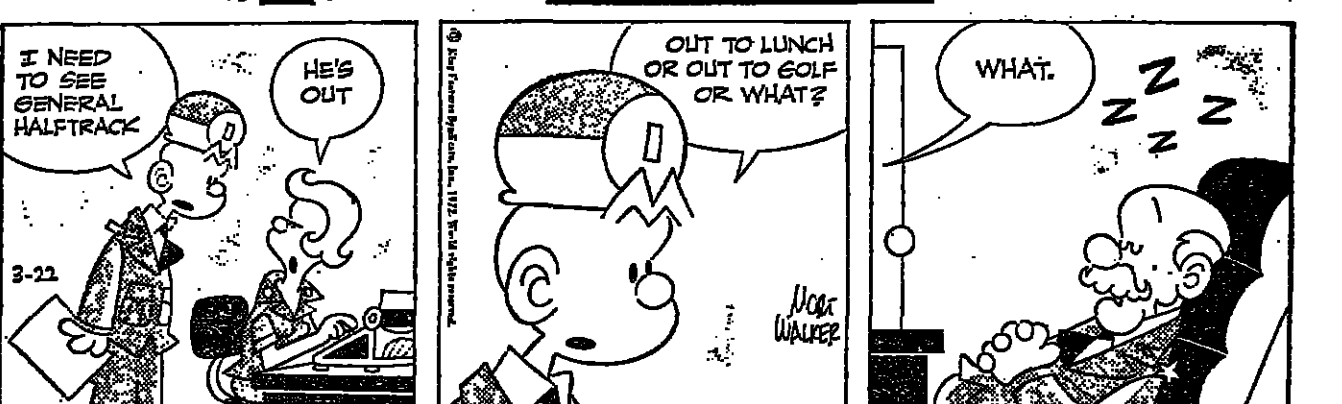
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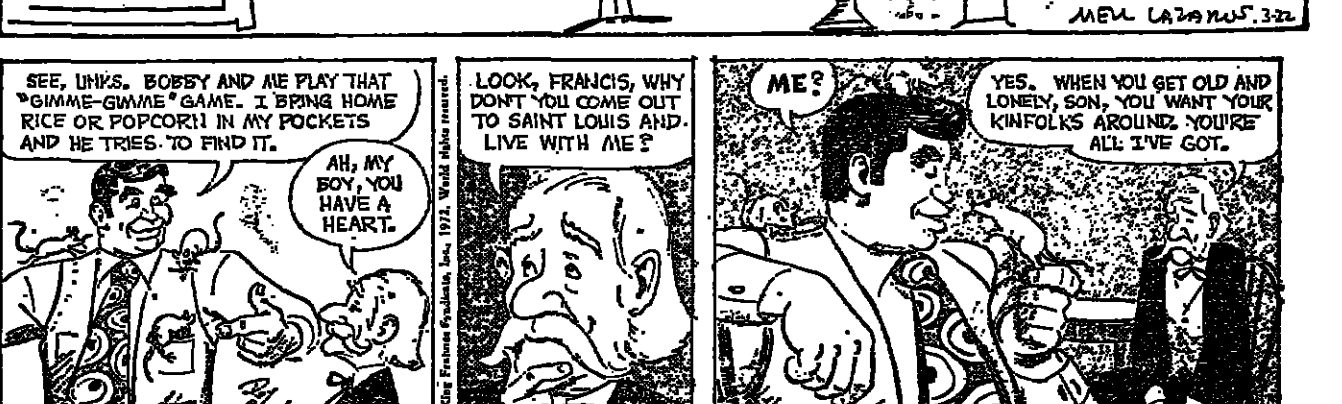
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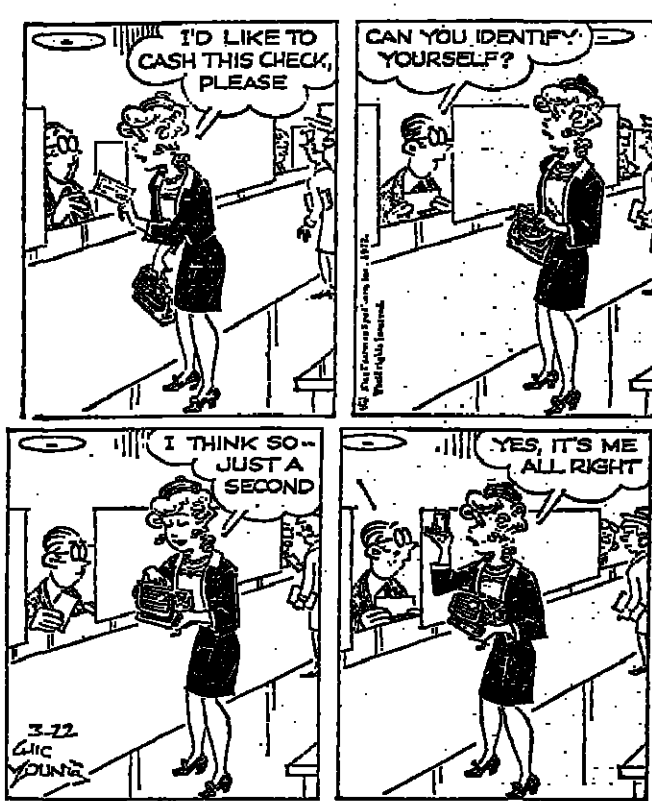
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South chose to pass on the first round of this deal, but then leaped to three no-trump when his partner opened a thin hand with one diamond in fourth seat. The resulting three no-trump contract was distinctly optimistic, but the cards lay favorably for the declarer.

After an opening spade lead to the ace and spade return, South prospects were very poor. But as East had returned the three, there seemed a good chance of a 4-4 division, and some possibility therefore of losing only two more trumps and one club.

A club lead to the ten in dummy succeeded and when declarer led dummy's king West ducked. South could now have entered his hand with a heart to lead a club, hoping to establish the remaining clubs. Instead, he gave up the idea of playing for a club split and set a cunning trap by leading the last spade from the dummy and discarding a club from his hand.

This gave the defense two

chances to go wrong. East could have killed the defense by ducking, but he made the right move by putting up his queen. He was now on lead in this difficult position:

NORTH
♠ 762
♥ K987
♦ A62
♣ K10

EAST (D)
♠ A043
♥ 654
♦ Q984
♣ 93

SOUTH
♠ A03
♥ 1053
♦ Q7
♣ Q7

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
East South West North
Pass Pass Pass 1 ♠
Pass 3 NT Pass 1 ♠
Pass
West led the spade ten.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
TAMMIS SHIP MEASE
ADARE KISSINGER
RUXION ELIOTIGNER
GREATWALL ROISSET
SISILLOUS AIR
SELEUS AIR
PIKING AIR
AGENT FRED GRAND
VICTOR AIR
ASTOR BETTIGER
MIS ORDEALS
CHINA CHODENLAL
OUTLET AIR
PRISONER AIR
ESSA AIR

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYNOW
CATHY
NOBEEC
MOAPED

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: GAUZE PANDA RAMROD ENTAIL
Answer: A kid can run it - AN ERRAND

BOOKS

THE QUALITY OF HURT
The Autobiography of Chester Himes. Volume 1.
By Chester Himes. Doubleday. 351 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I ADMIT I approached this first volume of Chester Himes' autobiography with so much apprehension that it took much longer than necessary for its winning character to work its ways. Mr. Himes has a reputation for being an angry, alienated black who feels that his considerable body of writing has suffered because of bigotry—a reputation that has doubtless in part been exaggerated by ideological lefty-pulls—and I was convinced that I was in for 350 pages of bile but not at all sure that I was up to it. So when I came upon his statement on page one that "I can never again be hurt as much as I have already been hurt, even though I should live one hundred thousand years," my suspicions seemed confirmed, and I immediately blocked out the preceding remark that "human beings—all human beings, of whatever race or nationality or religious belief or ideology—will do anything and everything." (Not just white human beings, please note.)

And when some hundred pages into the book I came across what I took to be meant as an illustration of the ways of racism—an incident involving Mr. Himes' arrest in Fairfield, Conn., in 1950, for driving away from a curb and crashing into a car that, he claims self-defensively, "was passing on my left" ... driving on the wrong side of a one-way street (italics added), I found myself wondering just which side of a one-way street is the wrong one (the right side, on which said car would have had to be proceeding in order to have passed so closely on Mr. Himes' left?). And I felt myself armed to dismiss the author as a hypersensitive crackpot.

So all the while I kept missing the point, which, as I see now, is that Mr. Himes is simply recalling his life from the time he was born on July 29, 1909, in Jefferson City, Mo.—until he was 45 years old and an occasionally published but more often unemployed expatriate writer trying to survive in Paris (with a subsequent volume to record the following two decades, I presume). He is simply setting down as accurately as he can, recall his migratory childhood in the Midwest; his violent young manhood in crime, which ended with a seven-and-a-half-year term for armed robbery in Ohio State Penitentiary, where he almost died in the Easter Monday fire of 1930 and where he began writing; his downward emotional spiral as a young writer on the East Coast; his emigration to Europe aboard the Ile de France in April, 1933; and his first year abroad, which he spent in Paris, Arachon, Majorca and London, working through his third novel, as well as a deeply satisfying but eventually failed love affair with a white divorcee from Philadelphia. I kept missing the point that

Mr. Himes' ability to write is his salvation, his pride, his identity, his manhood, not to mention his way of passing the painful hours: that no matter what he is recording—whether comic anecdotes, impressions of friends and lovers, descriptions of his many temporary homes and the constantly changing scenery, or emotions recollected in anguish—he must get it all down in chronological order and as vividly as his talent permits.

And it was only when I realized how much I was actually enjoying myself—how clearly I could picture his friends and lovers, how distinctly I could visualize the tastes and smells and colors of the world he moved through, and how much I had grown to care about the somewhat random events in a life that has not after all been so very extraordinary (when one considers how often we have read of similar violent youths and similar expatriations and similar migrations through Europe)—was only then that I got the point, dropped my apprehensions, and began to savor Chester Himes' story.

But what then of this "quality of hurt" of Mr. Himes' title, which I took at first to be a rather lame play on Portia's words in "The Merchant of Venice" not quite warranting the inclusion of half the full speech in the book's epigraph? It is the quality of many things. Mr. Himes keeps reminding us of white racism in America, yes, but also of seeing his brother blinded in an accident he might have prevented, of falling 30 feet in an elevator shaft, of seeing his parents torn apart by emotional conflicts, of discovering the depth and universality of human evil, of having one's talent rejected and of falling in one's deep desire to shield another person with one's love.

Mr. Himes will no doubt be castigated for not subsuming all these hurts under the single heading of American racism (nor will it be the first time he stands thus condemned; as he reports with bitter glee, his second novel, "Lonely Crusade," offended everyone from The Daily Worker to James Baldwin when it appeared in 1947). And from a teleological point of view, perhaps such castigations will have a point. But Mr. Himes is not a teleologist, or an ideologue, or even one to spend his hours blaming the other. He is simply a writer with an enormous capacity to record sensuous life as it is experienced from one moment to the next. Indeed, if he has any philosophy, it is only evident in the words of Portia's speech on mercy: for Mr. Himes the quality of hurt and the quality of mercy are just two sides of the same humanity.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS
- 1 Player's game
 - 5 Kind of transit
 - 10 Tension eases
 - 14 Slang suffix
 - 15 Suppress
 - 16 Wings
 - 17 Western city
 - 18 TV group
 - 19 Art style
 - 20 Women's libber
 - 23 Wallach
 - 24 Mineral lubricant
 - 25 On the patio
 - 30 Some sizes
 - 34 Kill, as a dragon
 - 35 "A" in communications
 - 37 Post-Nobel
 - 38 Mehtabel, e.g.
 - 39 Butcher's utensil
 - 41 Compete
 - 42 Midwestern city
 - 44 VHF or UHF: abbr.
 - 45 Wallendas' need
 - 46 Ancient money
 - 48 Role of
 - 50 Mrs. Heimer
- DOWN
- 2 Source
 - 3 Southern Senator
 - 4 Silliness
 - 5 Eye for an eye, e.g.
 - 6 Jai- on me
 - 7 rose
 - 8 What's standfor
 - 9 River deposits
 - 11 Dash
 - 12 Marquis de
 - 13 Mine cart
 - 21 Spanish rah
 - 22 Gantry
 - 23 English course
 - 26 Woolly beast
 - 27 Calamitous
 - 28 Music sign
 - 29 Joan
 - 31 Color of rage
 - 32 French river
 - 33 Guide
 - 36 Declare
 - 39 Catalogue of saints
 - 40 Goal of
 - 43 Home of some females
 - 45 Military exercise
 - 47 W.V.I line
 - 49 Big wave
 - 51 Nimble
 - 53 Esau's other name
 - 54 Baseball's Blue
 - 56 Extra
 - 57 Augury
 - 59 Scottish resort
 - 58 Spoken
 - 59 Hess or Goering
 - 60 Joy

